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CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.
Leading Articles:
Hongkong's Finances.
Hongkong Trade-marks Ordinances.
A Social Event in Hongkong.
A Budget of Bills.
Hongkong's Alleged Duty to China.
Hongkong Budget Debate.
Telegrams—
Disaffection at Nanning.
The Kanchow Rising.
The Wuchow Event.
Shanghai-Chinkiang Railway.
Anti-Catholic Outbreak.
Shipping Disaster.
Typhoon Warning.
Meetings—
Legislative Council.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.
Hongkong Cricket Club.
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.
Hockey Club.
Kulangsu (Amoy) Municipal Council.

Police—
The Hongkong Tragedy.
Sampan Woman's Surprise.
Chinese Recruits' Error.
A Bluejacket's Experience.
Cowardly Assault at Wan-chai.

Correspondence—
Tobacco Trade-Exhibition.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports—
Fashionable Wedding in Hongkong.
The Wuchow Event.
The Railway Affray.
The Cubicle Question.
Steel Cruiser for China.
Accident on the Glacis.
The Portuguese Consul.
"Old Glory".

Lusitano Club's "Smoker."
"The Lone Hand."
The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

The Late Capt. E. H. Grainger.
The New P. & O. Steamers.
The Gymkhana.

Death of Mr. Lau Chin Ting.
Opium Shops in China.
Fourteen-year-old Girl in a Suicide.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.
A Popular Naval Annual.
The Pekin Syndicate.

Canary Day by Day.

Raub Gold Mine.

Wuchow Notes.

Interport Cricket.

The Shanghai "Share" Case.

The Protection of Trade-marks.

Buxerun in South Kiangsi.

Constitution for China.

Shooting Accident at the British Barracks.

Checking the Arms Traffic.

The Launch of the Ten-yen-maru.

Life Insurance in Japan.

The Movement of Gold.

Japan's Customs Revenue.

Commerce—
Exchange.

Local and General.

BIRTHS.
On September 20, 1907, at McKinnish, to ETHEL OSBORN, wife of CHAS. H. LAVERS, a son (Theodore Hardinge).

Ob September 21, 1907, at Soochow, the wife of Dr. A. G. HICKMAN, of a son.

On September 21, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of A. G. HICKMAN, of a son.

On September 23, 1907, at Leer (Germany), the wife of H. HOEVER, of a daughter.

On September 23, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of W. A. G. WHITE, of a daughter.

On September 24, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of R. W. THOMAS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
On September 23, 1907, at Shanghai, HENRY WILLIAM PILCHER, to REBECCA, second daughter of the late James MacCormac, of Limerick, Ireland.

On September 24, 1907, at Shanghai, OWEN LEWIS ILBERT, second son of the late OWEN ILBERT, M.A., of Thurlstone, S. Devon, and GERTRUDE MARGARET HOWARD MONTYTHON, daughter of the Reverend Phillips Howard Montython, M.A., Hadlow, Vicarage, Tonbridge, Kent.

DEATHS.
On September 24, 1907, at Shanghai, WARD E. FAVORITE, aged 29.

On September 26, 1907, at Shanghai, HENRY EDWARDS, Electrical Engineer, Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., aged 26 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907.

HONGKONG'S FINANCES.

(28th September.)

Now that the draft Estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for next year have been before the members of the Legislative Council for the better part of a fortnight, and those of the general public who take an intelligent interest in the administration of the Colony's affairs have had an opportunity of considering the columns of items which make up the Estimates, we do not consider it inopportune to refer at briefly, as possible to some of the more outstanding features of the Colony's financial prospects as revealed in the Estimates. When the Appropriation Bill was introduced at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, His Excellency the Governor delivered what was intended to be an explanatory statement as to the reasons which had led the Government to "reduce" the Estimates for various departments, but as His Excellency himself admitted he could scarcely be expected to have acquired any very profound knowledge of the affairs of the Colony during the short space of his residence here. His Excellency's optimistic references to public works in particular, and his assurance that the Colony would suffer no material loss by adopting the retrograde policy of starving works of public utility need not, therefore, be taken too seriously. Before dealing with the Budget we would desire to record a word of commendation for the admirable form in which the Estimates are presented to the Colony this year. Unlike previous Budgets, the clerical presentation of the Colony's financial

affairs for the forthcoming year has been so arranged that reference may be made to any and every subject with the utmost facility, so that the heads of departments and others whose business involves daily reference to the Estimates will find the subject of their quest at a moment's notice, while unofficial members and Press reviewers are not unfrequently baffled amid a labyrinth of figures and cross-references as not infrequently happened when the Budget was built up on the old plan. The classification of the departments, the statements regarding the proportion of the taxes and the rate they bear to the total revenue are decidedly important innovations. For example under Class I, taxes are divided into light dues and licences and internal revenue. From these it is estimated a total sum of \$1,657,750 will be derived, which is equal to 68.49 per cent. of the Colony's revenue. Under Class II we have the estimated "Earnings of Government," amounting to \$798,310 or 12.82 per cent. of the Colony's revenue; Class III, "Rents and Interest" is expected to provide \$794,750 or 12.76 per cent.; Class IV, "Miscellaneous," \$69,100 or 1.11 per cent., and Class V, "Land Sales," \$3,000 or 0.43 per cent. With regard to the Estimates of expenditure, general administration is calculated to cost \$1,058,107 or 17.12 per cent. of the total; law and order \$643,433 or 15.27 per cent.; education, \$200,016 or 3.24 per cent.; defence, \$1,211,494 or 19.33 per cent.; public works \$1,528,536 or 24.74 per cent.; and non-effective and charitable services \$1,84,778 or 1.85 per cent. While we commend the form of classification adopted by the Government, we would offer one suggestion which we believe would materially enhance the value of the explanations accompanying various items in the Estimates. We allude to the footnotes, which in many cases tend to make obscure more obscure with their references to some unknown "C. S.O." or forgotten "C.O.D." The reader is entirely in the dark as to the nature of those official recommendations or necessities which have involved the changes in the Estimates either at the instance of the local Secretariat or the Colonial Office at home. In many cases the alterations are undoubtedly the result of official or departmental minutes which have had an important bearing on the Estimates, and it should be possible for the Government in future to provide a *print* of these minutes or despatches for the guidance of those who are not in a position to obtain the information necessary for a complete understanding of the items concerned without undue trouble. Leaving that point, we come to the question of the assessed taxes of the Colony, a subject with which we dealt some two months ago when reviewing the assessor's report for 1907-8. From that report and from the Estimates before us we are forced to the conclusion that the taxable value of the Colony has reached its limit. It is not to be expected that the city of Victoria will show any marked signs of expansion in the near future, and if the revenue of the Colony is to increase under this head we shall have to place our trust in the growth of Kowloon and the villages on the mainland. Fortunately, we have every reason to believe that our hopes for the prosperity of what we are at present pleased to term Hongkong's suburbs are well founded, and that the Colony is leaning on no broken reed when it anticipates a rise in the assessment returns when Kowloon comes into its own. With regard to the opium monopoly, which naturally comes under the head of licences, that is a subject which has been frequently and exhaustively alluded to in these columns. At any moment the sum of nearly one and a half million dollars may be wiped off the Colony's revenue, and it will be a bad day for Hongkong when we are compelled by the Imperial Government—acting at the behest of a band of irresponsible fanatics, whose main delight is to see their fellow-countrymen reduced to the verge of beggary—to forego a legitimate and perfectly proper source of income. A small item connected with the returns from licences is of the utmost significance. It comes under the head of "prospecting licences in the New Territories," and the sum which the Government expect to derive from those licences next year is \$6,000, as compared with \$1,000 this year. It is not the paltry increase by \$5,000 to which we attach importance any material enhancement of the Colony's revenue, but it is the potentialities attaching to the purchase of such licences which must strike the reader as worthy of quiet consideration. The cause of the serious depreciation in the earnings of the Post Office to the extent of over \$100,000 was fully explained by the Governor and nothing further need be said on the subject. Apart from these main items, the others show no marked advancement or diminution in comparison with the approved Estimates for the current year. Coming to the Estimates of expenditure there are several features which call for remark, but none so glaring as the disparities which are shown in the provision made for the various departments. It has been frequently stated, as it is generally admitted, that the shipping trade is the lifeblood of the Colony. Consequently, it might have been supposed that the holder of the substantive position of Harbourmaster in the leading tonnage port in the Empire would be remunerated on a scale befitting the importance and dignity of his high office, and in proportion to the onerous duties which have to be carried out under his supervision. Not only has the Harbour-master, with his staff of assistants, to control and regulate the affairs of the port, but he has to deal with a unique condition of things in attending to the requirements of a floating population whose great him in many instances appears to be the thwarting of those who seek to make them amenable to the Colony's regulations, and whose colonial or assumed ignorance is not to be measured in words. At no other port in the world is the Harbour-master required to maintain such an equality of intent and resource as at Hongkong, yet he is regarded by the Government as one of the least valuable of our public servants. Instead of receiving a salary in proportion to the importance of his office, as compared with the salaries paid to other officials whose principal duties are the tying of red tape and the signing of their august names, he is fobbed off with £782 which will rise by triennial increments of £60 until the limit of £1,000 is reached. But let us not be unfair to the Government. Captain Basil Taylor has his perquisites like everybody else; he receives fees for acting as a notarial assessor in Admiralty cases, and if he is lucky he may make as much as \$100 in the short space of one year. It is beside the point to say that any expert witness may claim about the same amount for one day's evidence. To put it in another way, the head of the harbour Department controlling over thirty million tons of shipping gets \$60 a month, a trifle more—\$60

to be exact!—than a very subordinate officer in another department, where no practical or technical knowledge is required. Closely allied to the Harbour Department is the Observatory, the director of which is an officer, who, by virtue of his special knowledge and technical qualifications, is ineligible for promotion in any other department of the Government service. Mr. Figg's personal emoluments, including exchange compensation, amount to \$4,500 per annum, and the entire services which the Observatory can call upon for the Colony cost no more than \$16,665— which is a reduction of about \$2,000 on the current year's Estimates—or a mere pitance of \$1,500 per annum. It will thus be seen that the whole of the Observatory staff and "other charges" do not cost the Colony, much more than the salary which attaches to one of the higher-paid offices in the administrative department of the Government service. It should be pointed out that the Observatory staff consists of four experts in meteorology and astronomy, three computers, two telegraphists, a watchman and three coders, besides a telegraph messenger—a total of thirteen individuals. The incidental expenses include laboratory expenses and the printing and distribution of the meteorological register, which costs a percentage of 17.12 of the total expenditure of the Colony? Compared with the net total revenue, exclusive of the amount derived from the Opium Farm, the general administration which requires the sum of \$1,038,107 is equivalent to 22.15 per cent. of the net revenue of the Colony. We have eliminated the opium revenue advisedly, for it cannot be argued that that revenue costs any money in the general administration since it is paid in lump sums of twelve monthly instalments and requires no excise service by the Colony to ensure its collection.

Government intends to expand on the harbour of refuge? Indeed, we would submit that the Governor's plan is more to be censured than to be commended, for the enthusiastic heads of departments who hope to do more than they can possibly achieve. We come to the last of the items of the Public Works Extraordinary—the water works. The Kowloon gravitation scheme, which, fortunately, for the residents of the mainland, is approaching completion is given a vote of \$24,000 next year as compared with \$1,007,000 for the present. The Tyman scheme, with which we are more immediately concerned, is assigned \$15,000 as against \$90,000 which was provided for the current year. And the miscellaneous water works are to receive \$15,000 as compared with the \$64,000 allowed for 1907. With these figures before our readers, we need do no more than inquire whether the Colony had that abundance of financial resources which could justify our holding the reins of public works in order to let loose the bridle in favour of an already expensive administration: which costs a percentage of 17.12 of the total expenditure of the Colony? Compared with the net total revenue, exclusive of the amount derived from the Opium Farm, the general administration which requires the sum of \$1,038,107 is equivalent to 22.15 per cent. of the net revenue of the Colony. We have eliminated the opium revenue advisedly, for it cannot be argued that that revenue costs any money in the general administration since it is paid in lump sums of twelve monthly instalments and requires no excise service by the Colony to ensure its collection.

HONGKONG TRADE-MARKS ORDINANCES.

(30th September.)

At a time when the question of the registration of trade-marks has been brought under the lime-light as the result of certain recent civil actions in Japan, and the evident desire of the Chinese merchants in Shanghai to adopt a regular system whereby the respective "chops" of recognised firms may be tabulated and professed, the appearance of a handbook on the subject of trade-marks generally as affected by the law of Hongkong that cannot be shelved and left to gather dust is most appropriate. The author of this exceedingly useful volume on a most intricate and from a mercantile point of view, absorbing question, is Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, the chief partner in the well-known firm of lawyers, Wilkinson and Grist, in the Colony, and the title which he has given to his production runs: "A history of and treatise on the law of Hongkong relating to trade-marks." The opening chapters deal with the history of legislation for the protection of the special mark or device which a manufacturer may have adopted for the benefit of those customers who would purchase his goods in preference to those of his rivals in trade. Although England has been described as a nation of shopkeepers and might, therefore, be expected to keep a sharp eye on all that concerned the well-being of trade generally, it does not appear that any particular legislation was passed for the protection of traders so far as the free enjoyment of their property in trade-marks was concerned, or the right of others to infringe those marks, until 1853. It is true that long prior to that date any person who had invented a particular design or mark to distinguish his goods from those of other manufacturers had the right at common law to restrain others from imitating his mark, but, as Mr. Wilkinson states, the remedy of a plaintiff to prevent an infringement was based upon a question of fraud, and not upon any right of property in the mark. The Merchandise Marks Act of 1852, which made it a criminal offence to fraudulently imitate trade-mark, and gave a statutory right of action for damages where such right already existed at common law, was extended to Hongkong and became law under the title of "The Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1853." At that early period in the history of the Colony, the principal business houses were in the hands of British merchants who in many if not in most, cases had their offices in London and did not confine their trade to the recently acquired Colony of Hongkong. Consequently, whatever trade-marks they had adopted had usually been in use in England and were registered under the English Act. And the proprietors of trade-marks affixed to goods placed on this market were for the most part resident in Europe. The result was that the obtaining of proof of their right to the exclusive use of their marks involved an enormous waste of time and money. Accordingly, in 1853, an Ordinance was passed to provide easy means of proof of the common law rights of proprietors of trade-marks recognised in England. The Ordinance conferred no rights on the party registering, and the advantages to be derived from it seem to have been practically nil. Up to this time, it is 1853, the proprietors of trade-marks in England were even worse off than those in Hongkong, for not only had they no rights as proprietors of trade-marks, but there was actually no provision for the registration of trade-marks, and it was not until 1857 that the Registration Act was passed.

What happened after this, as the direct result of the passing of the Act in question, is described by Mr. Wilkinson at some length, but we need not enter into all the difficulties and anomalies that cropped up when manufacturers found that they would obtain some very material advantage by registering their marks. In some cases three persons were found using the same trade mark and under the 1853 Act their right to do so was admitted; but if more than three persons registered the identical or nearly identical mark then it was held that the mark in question was public property and could not be registered. Even when amending Ordinances were passed with the view of bringing the law of Hongkong into harmony with that of England the difficulties of the proprietor of trade-marks were not decreased. The case of Morrison Hill Gap Road there is ample room for improvement in the matter of training of the public in the use of electric lights, and apparently no hunting and chasing after elusive cents which refused to be caught so that the books might be balanced. And yet those pioneers amassed comfortable competency, retired in favour of their assistants, did their duty by their fellow-men as somnolent members of Parliament—only awakening with a jump when somebody said "China," to fiercely interrogate hapless Ministers on the subject of "stinkpots" and "Pekoe"—and passed away in the odour of sanctity. The whole community enjoyed life to the full, and if the unexpected happened it only afforded another opportunity for the genius of the revelry to celebrate the occasion. But although we are told about these fitful times, we seldom, or never hear of the chaplain being called upon to officiate at the most joyous event of all—the celebration of holy matrimony, as our predecessors stilted and very properly termed it. The fashionable wedding had not yet "arrived" in Hongkong, for the very good reason that the majority of the ladies in the Colony were already matrons of high degree and better fitted to undertake the duty of chaperons than that of hunting the slipper. And those who contemplated joining the noble army of Brides preferred to have the ceremony performed at St. George's, Hanover Square, or in the midst of their own "people," so that Hongkong brides were generally experienced mistresses before they appeared at Government House. Nowadays, the girls of Puck have been so tightened that Hongkong is scarcely more than a summer day's trip from London. And to that fact the residents of Hongkong may attribute their unwon good fortune in having the opportunity of taking part in

one of the happiest events in the history of the Colony—the marriage of Miss Hilda Brackenbury, the friend and companion of Lady Lugard, to Captain Taylor, the principal A.G.C. to His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, the Governor. Since their Excelencies entered into residence at Government House, the old red pile has taken on a new colouring. For some years it might have been an official residence, whence strange effects emanated; but with the coming of a charming châtelaine, accompanied by a couple of loves whose secret was known to all, there has been a transformation scene, and even the phlegmatic Indian sentries today have been infected by the bacillus of hilarity. "All the world loves a lover," and when there is a suspicion of romance behind it all, the world for the nonce finds there is little else worth talking about. The happy couple came a long way to celebrate their nuptials, but it is doubtful whether the good wishes which were showered upon them could have been exceeded or more honestly offered in any other centre of British life. It is needless to refer to the enthusiastic demonstration which greeted and acclaimed their entrance into the married state. We need only say that, if they find their course set in as pleasant groves as it has been during their stay in Hongkong, and the auspicious opening to a new life is a true augury of what is in store for them, their future is bright and assured. In common with our readers we offer our congratulations to the newly-married couple, whose happiness has given a zest and a fillip to life in Hongkong.

A BUDGET OF BILLS.

(and October.)

Provided that all goes well, and that there is no unexpected interruption on the part of some querulous questioner, the members of the Hongkong Legislative Council are expected to pass the second reading of no less than five important Bills at the meeting which will take place to-morrow afternoon. And should precedent be followed to its bitter end, the Council may possibly see the five Bills before the Committee and passed into law, subject to the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor. Such celebrity would be amply given even were the Bills of the ordinary, matter-of-fact, innocent and utilitarian type. But among the measures which are to be introduced into the Council are the Appropriation Bill, which provides a sum of close on five million dollars for the use of the various executive departments; the Bill to prevent the publication of seditious matter in the Colony; and the Bill under which it is proposed to limit the imposition of public exposure in the stocks. Any single one of those Bills would, we fancy, provide ample food for thought and reflection, and prompt, innumerable questions, were it submitted to the consideration of the average layman, but we fancy, that even after the average layman has digested all the hard facts submitted by Mr. Wilkinson on the subject, he will still find it to his advantage and profit to consult his legal adviser when he has occasion to register his trade-mark. It need only be added that the work, which runs to 22 pages, is published by Kelly and Walsh, Limited.

A SOCIAL EVENT IN HONGKONG.

(1st October.)

In the days which are not so far gone as to be utterly forgotten by an older generation, when the European population of Hongkong consisted of a handful of merchants and their assistants, with a sprinkling of military heroes who leavened the business life of the community, the chief end of man, if the Colony's

that the interests of those who have built up the Colony of Hongkong and made it what it is to-day, who have converted a barren rock into a centre of industrial enterprise and, perhaps, in time, of agricultural activity, to say nothing of its importance as a distributing entrepot of trade, should receive first consideration even in preference to those illusory Imperial projects towards which we contribute so much, a fraction less than a fifth of our total expenditure, and receive so little in return. Surely, if these considerations weigh at all with the unofficial members they will demand that the full and adequate opportunity be allowed for the discussion of the numerous points which call for elucidation in the Estimates, and refuse to be treated as impertinent children whose foibles have to be overlooked and whose faults must be regarded more with sorrow than with anger. Even the Governor himself recognises that, in dealing with the votes for the departments, explanations would be necessary when the Appropriation Bill comes up for its second reading, but His Excellency's advisers seem to be of opinion that the powers of the unofficials as cross-questioners are limited to the determination of the obvious, otherwise it is conceivable that the "orders of the day" would have been crammed with a programme of business which if dealt with in detail would occupy the better part of half a dozen sittings. In fact, as things stand there is really no reason why the Colonial Secretary should not move the five second readings *en bloc* and so end the matter. The innovation might be a trifle startling at first, and some busybodies who should be minding their own business might deem it unconstitutional, but we are quite prepared to believe that with a little skill and patching together of precedents the clever casuist could produce *Magis's Parliamentary Practice* in substantiation of his argument that there was ample authority for the procedure proposed. We have previously referred to the single clause Bill to prevent the publication of seditious matter, and we have already shown that none of the elected members, unless they have some backdoor means of information, can possibly know in what degree this new Ordinance will interfere with the liberty of the Press. Yet the Council is to be asked to accept the principle of the Bill, and there being only the clause—which, however, covers every trick of speech that concerns the earth, the sky and the water under the earth—the members will be invited to pass it through committee. Mr. Rees Davis, the Attorney-General, who is in charge of the Bill, may know all about the seditious things that are said in Hongkong about the Government of China, the rapacity of mandarins, the impotence of the imperial authorities, the efforts of the Cantonese in particular to advance their province in despite of the hungry claims of a Central Government which fears that it may be robbed of its legitimate "squeezes"—Mr. Rees Davis may know all that and more, but we venture to doubt it. How will he attempt to justify the introduction of the Bill and (having brought the members of Council into a happy, contented and benevolent frame of mind) its final adoption on the third reading, remains to be seen. We do not question his diplomatic abilities, but we shall be interested to see how they are exercised. As to the Stock's Bill every reader of the *Hongkong Telegraph* is well aware of our views on that head. It is the last of the five Bills set down for the second reading; and if anybody gives it a thought except to knock it down and kick it through committee we shall be greatly surprised. When all is said and done the proceedings at the Legislative Council tomorrow afternoon should prove vastly entertaining—for the cynic.

HONGKONG'S ALLEGED DUTY TO CHINA.

(3rd October.)

From the unequivocal statements which appear in the Shanghai newspapers it might readily be assumed that those unaware of the real state of affairs that a considerable section of the inhabitants of Hongkong is driving an extensive and lucrative trade in the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the province of Kwangtung. Not only that, but it has been made to appear as if this illicit traffic was being carried on with the cognizance of the police authorities and under the eyes of the Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs resident in the Colony. As everybody in Hongkong knows, such a conclusion would be most unjust, for not only would it be unfounded, but it would be a direct travesty of the truth and an unwarranted slur on those who are specially appointed to prevent any contravention of the Arms Ordinance. It is perfectly true that there have been no cases before the magistrates of attempted smuggling of arms on the part of Chinese boatmen for some considerable time, but that does not mean to say there has been any slackening in the vigilance of the officers detailed to perform this particular duty of enforcing the law against the illicit exportation of arms. If it proves anything at all, it proves that the watch maintained by the detectives is so strict and the examination of suspicious cargo so vigorous that conspirators find it practically impossible to circumvent the representatives of the law and are, perchance, obliged to seek other shores whence to ship their illegal consignments. It is not to be denied that an occasional rifle and a few rounds of ammunition are successfully piloted through to Canton from Hongkong, but the ingenuity required to escape unwelcome attention, the risk of detection, and the heavy penalty which will certainly follow conviction should discourage even the confirmed contrabandist and lead him to reflect on the error of his ways. Moreover, the rewards which are granted for information as to the concealment of arms are sufficiently substantial to fire the cupidity of the professional informer and it is seldom that the police are without inside news when a *coup* is in contemplation. We could, if we would, tell of lovely vigils spent in what is officially described as the waters of the Colony by enthusiastic police officers, but the results have seldom been commensurate with the energy displayed. The new regulations which, according to Peking advices, have been arranged between the Hongkong Government and the Imperial Chinese authorities for the purpose of checking the illicit trade in arms between the Colony and the mainland, are, in some respects, of a curious character, and whether practical effect can be given to them is a problem which remains to be solved. For example, we are told that "a cargo shipped for Chinese ports must be accompanied with a special permit from the Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs. British Consuls at the Treaty Ports will be instructed to pay special attention to doubtful cargo and investigate it thoroughly before permitting it to proceed to its destination." Does that mean that every bale of goods, every box of firearms, every parcel large or small, which leaves Hongkong for Canton, Amoy or Swatow must be registered in the first instance at the office of the Commissioner of Customs? If so, then we fancy the indoor staff in Hongkong have their work cut out for them, and the examination of the interminable bags of cargo which are shipped daily and nightly from this port to Canton and other Treaty Ports will be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Then British consuls are to act as a species of superior Customs officer, and "in

vestigate thoroughly" all doubtful cargo before it is allowed to proceed to its destination. We have the greatest faith in the average British consul and are prepared to believe that for conscientious attention to duty he stands alone, but when it comes to running along a long barrel of salt fish or poking through the conglomeration of odds and ends which a Chinaman frequently dignifies with the name of cargo, then we "have our doubts." What right has the British Consul to interfere with the particular work of the Imperial Maritime Customs? He has not been appointed to his post at a Treaty Port for the special purpose of protecting Chinese interests, nor is it his calling to act as a spy and an informer, for that is what it amounts to. Then, again, how is he to dispense even-handed justice in his extra-territorial Court when he has to combine the functions of prosecutor and judge? We may depend upon it that the British consuls, regulations or no regulations, are not going to keep obloquy on themselves by undertaking duties which in no way pertain to their office. And when all is said and done the Government of Hongkong have as much power to compel a British consul to act in conformity with their wishes as they have to evict Viceroy Cheung from his yamen. We read further that: "All trade between Hongkong and Macao will be subjected to special supervision." That is a new, elastic and indefinite sentence which may mean anything or nothing. Are the Macao boats to be detained in Hongkong at the whim of some officious functionary puffed up with pride because he has been vested with a temporary semblance of power? The steamboat companies would never tolerate such a condition of things and their protest would have the support of the entire community. Indeed, to read these regulations which are supposed to be the outcome of negotiations between the Government of Hongkong and the Ministry of Commerce in Peking, one would be inclined to believe that the steamboat companies of Hongkong were making fabulous profits by conniving at the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Chinese territory. As a matter of fact, if the shareholders resp any reward at all from their investments it is only due to the rigid economy and the strict control over the boats exercised by the management of the various lines trading to Canton, Kowloon and other ports. As for Macao, an infantile Government, directed from Lisbon, has been consistently driving away some of its principal industries, with the natural consequence that cargoes are increasingly difficult to secure and even the passenger trade shows signs of dwindling away. Besides, if Macao merchants take upon themselves the responsibility of importing firearms from Hongkong, what right have we, a friendly neighbour, to ask the purpose for which they are intended? That is the business of the authorities in Macao and concerns us not in the very slightest degree. No doubt some of us would like to have a finger in the pie, and be in a position to advise the Government of the Portuguese settlement, what to do and how to set their house in order. Advice is cheap, and we firmly believe that there is hardly a British brotherhood who does not feel himself qualified by the grace of God and the power of the British Constitution—whatever that may be—to set Macao on its feet and make that Colony the pride of the purple Orient. But Macao may be left to manage its own affairs. Another item which figures in the list of regulations, although it is more in the nature of a preamble than anything else, refers to the nefarious operations of Hongkong fishing boats. "This class of craft," we are told, "will be strictly prohibited from carrying any arms whatever in future." Well, we have heard that story before so that it does not come as a bolt from the blue exactly. The Hongkong fishing boats will go without arms so long as there are no pirates, but whenever there is an evident, recrudescence of piratical raids in the vicinity of the Pearl river then they will be permitted to carry weapons for their own protection. It is perfectly certain that if the authorities refuse to grant them that privilege they will take the law into their own hands, and nobody will blame them. The only sensible paragraph in the whole list of regulations runs as follows: "Substantial rewards will be given by the Colonial authorities for information leading to the seizure of contraband arms and ammunition." The law provides for these rewards at present, so that the regulation is not so very wonderful after all. What the fate of these advices from the wise men in Peking will be, it is not for us to suggest, but we shall not be astonished to learn that they had succumbed to inaction before they had the chance of leaving the capital of China. However, we have yet to hear what the Government of Hongkong have to say on the matter, and to learn how they propose to reconcile all the absurdities which characterise these regulations.

HONGKONG BUDGET DEBATE.

It was made abundantly manifest at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council that the unofficial members who represent what may fittingly be termed the proletariat of Hongkong had at last taken heed to their ways and given more than a passing glance to the financial prospects of the Colony for the ensuing year. The fact that the two chief speakers enunciated views which may not meet with general acceptance in all cases detracts in no respect from the value of their criticisms, for at least the proof is plain that independent thought and consideration have been given to the plans prepared by the Government. Although the elected members of the Council are carefully segregated when seated at the Legislative Council table, each member being sandwiched between a couple of officials who seem to be for ever observing that "Coddlin's your friend; not Short," it would appear that they have adopted the wise and commendable policy of assembling together for the purpose of discussing the questions which are to come before the Council, and agreeing upon a common basis of understanding as to the line that should be pursued at the formal meeting. At all events such is the conclusion which any reasonable reader of Mr. Hewett's opening remarks must form when he says: "The unofficial members have since discussed these Estimates, and I have been requested to reply for them, though some of the others will have remarks of their own to make." That clearly implies that the people's representatives have abandoned their attitude of splendid isolation towards each other and have determined to give force to the opinions expressed by unity of action. They may not succeed in achieving very much, but at any rate they will not be defeating their own objects by unconsciously trumping their partner's tricks as has happened far too frequently in the past. It is not suggested for a moment that the elected members should necessarily be deemed hostile to the proposals which originate departmentally, but they are undoubtedly required to acquire a keener grasp of official me-

thods, especially at this time, when the finances of the Colony are in the most parlous and critical state. Mr. Hewett, as spokesman on behalf of the unofficial members, opened the debate with a speech which dealt succinctly with almost every question of public interest that has agitated the Colony since the opening of the present decade. That is not to say, however, that each and all of his points will secure the approval of either the general community or of his constituents, nor would we pretend to ignore the fact that Mr. Hewett is condemning the acquisition of a fireboat laid himself open to the *riposte* which was so smartly and cleverly taken by the Colonial Secretary. At the outset Mr. Hewett congratulated His Excellency the Governor on the "very satisfactory financial condition of the Colony," though he immediately qualified that by lamenting the precarious nature of the source of our revenue, thus supplying the sugar coating to the unpalatable pill which must be swallowed. On the question of the military contribution, his observations were entirely in line with the views we have repeatedly expressed, but at this juncture we need not continue the futile operation of beating the air. Coming to the real questions of moment, Mr. Hewett offered a spirited plea for increased activity in connection with the construction of the Kowloon-Canton railway. It cannot be gainsaid that the earlier the British section is completed the earlier shall we be in a position to determine whether Hongkong is likely to benefit from the development of the extensive and fertile territory which at present is largely left to the hazard of nature. In a sarcastic reference, Mr. Hewett plainly showed the attitude of the Government towards a scheme which is calculated to involve an expenditure of between five and six million dollars. Instead of occupying the prominent position warranted by the potential importance it carries, the compilers of the Estimates, no doubt lost in admiration at their genius in readjusting the clerical form of the Budget, had relegated the railway scheme to the list of "non-effective and charitable services," where not one in a thousand might be expected to look for it. Fortunately the immediate result of calling attention to this example of official folly was the statement made by the Governor that in future the affairs of the Kowloon-Canton railway, will be set forth in a special section to be provided in the Estimates, so that all who run may read: "That promise will not be forgotten by the public, for during the past three or four years the funds of the Colony have been diverted from the Treasury and applied to the railway without a single word of explanation being offered. Indeed, sums amounting to tens of thousands of dollars have been withdrawn by command of the chief authority even before they had been voted by the Legislative Council and when it did ultimately become necessary to secure the *voto pro forma*, the explanation given for the high-handed and autocratic procedure adopted in the first place was so lame and undignified that it amounted to nothing more or less than a slight on the members of the Legislative Council. However, that is past and done with and we are assured of a straighter method of doing business in future, which is something to be thankful for and for which Sir Frederick Lugard deserves all the credit. With regard to the question of the fireboat it is difficult to understand Mr. Hewett's position when he described what is an undoubted necessity for the safety of the shipping in the harbour as a "luxury," particularly when it is borne in mind that Mr. Hewett represents the P. & O. Company in Hongkong. It may be that he was endeavouring to dissociate his private from his official capacity, but even then the wrench was too violent to be convincing. By all means let the land brigade be brought up to date, although one of the standing subjects of mirth in Hongkong would be lost thereby, but the facilities for coping with steamer fires in the harbour of the Colony cannot on any account be neglected or starved, even if the volunteers have to go without new brass buttons for a twelvemonth. The suggestion that the Colony should float a loan in order to meet its extraordinary liabilities in preference to the imposing of fresh taxation, is directly opposed to the views held by the Government as expressed by His Excellency the Governor and also in opposition to the principle enunciated and adopted at recent meetings of the Straits Settlements Legislature. If the Colony were in a position to forecast with any degree of accuracy the probable conditions which will follow the settlement of the opium question, and if it could be shown that the resources of the Colony were likely to expand very materially as the result of trade prosperity, the question as to the advisability of raising a loan to meet present exigencies might be decided forthwith. But the situation at present is full of peril and complications. We are entirely at one with Mr. Hewett in believing that the proposed suppression of the opium trade by China is a delusion and a snare, that the real objects of the Chinese advisers to the Imperial Throne, is to advance their own private interests. But Hongkong is bound hand and foot to the will of the British Cabinet, and who is to say that nearly a quarter of our revenue may not be withdrawn from us at any moment? Increased taxation is a burden that the people of Hongkong can ill afford to meet, but it seems to be the only course advisable in the absence of any clear indication of what the future holds in store for us. Mr. Hewett dragged forth the bleached skeleton of subsidiary coinage and put the whole thing in a nutshell when he said: "We cannot possibly dissociate our coinage from that of the enormous Empire to which we are in close proximity." Exactly; if only a few of our rabid friends would only see it in that light. The Public Works Department naturally widens the scope for criticism, and Mr. Hewett took full advantage of the opportunity to discuss the principles pursued in the erection of public buildings and the provision of works which are necessary for the well-being of the Colony and essential to its prosperity. He inadvertently on the length of time required for the building of the Law Courts and the Post Office and while we might be inclined

to agree with him on that point, it is difficult to follow his argument that these buildings constitute "an absolutely unnecessary waste of public funds." The question is whether it is better to devote an annual proportionate sum towards these new buildings or to vote the whole amount at once so that the buildings may be completed in a couple of years? And on the answer to that probably no two persons will agree. It was distinctly novel to have a Biblical quotation cited as an authority on the subject of dressing masonry, but we rather fancy that if Mr. Hewett gives another thought to the citation he will find that the circumstances under which the noise and clatter of hammers and axes were excluded from the precincts of "the house" do not apply in any respect to the erection of a Post Office or even the Law Courts, where profane law is supreme. We all regret with Mr. Hewett, the postponement of the second section of the Tyman, waterworks scheme; and his views on the question of the necessity for typhoon shelter will meet with general acceptance. Regarding the Observatory, it is evident that whatever views Mr. Hewett and his colleagues held as to the system of warnings, they are by no means bigoted, and they were well advised when they decided to abandon the project to institute further inquiries into the affairs of the Observatory. Would they have had the heart, even if they had the evidence to sacrifice the work of a scientist who is compelled to live on a pittance which a ritualistic parson would regard with aristocratic scorn? There were several other points of interest in the long and important speech addressed by Mr. Hewett to the Council, but they can be dealt with on a future occasion. The only remark we would seek to offer is that with one or two exceptions Mr. Hewett, in dealing with the reforms contemplated, advanced reasons and arguments which we have time and again sought to inculcate, and on most of the questions brought forward submitted views which have been advocated in these columns. Mr. Osborne, who also spoke on the unofficial side, seemed to be obsessed by one idea—the construction of a typhoon shelter. Granted that such a work is of the utmost importance, it is nevertheless impossible to take the bricks of a Highlandman. The suggestion that the money which should be spent on a shelter was being frittered away in architectural luxury will not hold water. He referred to "structures like the Central and Western Markets" too costly for our purpose, unnecessarily good for their purpose. It is Mr. Osborne aware that the Central Market is one of the most remunerative institutions existing in Hongkong, that it has paid for itself twice over, and that every year sees the revenue derived from it enhanced? The Central Market unnecessarily good for its purpose? By all accounts it is not good enough. And if we are not mistaken Mr. Osborne was one of those on the Sanitary Board who showed sound reason for the extension of the poultry-cleansing section in order that the sanitary conditions might be improved. As a matter of fact, the Central Market is not sufficiently large for all the purposes for which it is required. Then, he would provide the growing district of Kowloon with a \$10,000 market, which would meet the needs of less than a tenth part of the inhabitants. Surely, this is a penny wise, pound foolish policy; for Kowloon is extending every day, and when the railway is in working order it will be the most populous district in the Colony. Neither can we agree with Mr. Osborne that the Chinese should be stinted in their water supply for the benefit of the typhoon shelter. Of course, if it is deemed desirable to encourage plague epidemics and foster infectious diseases generally, by all means reduce the water supply to a minimum, but that policy is scarcely likely to have the support of the thoughtful. On the subject of roads in Kowloon either Mr. Osborne was misinformed or the Director of Public Works was in the dark as to what was being done on the peninsula. We rejoice, however, to find that Mr. Osborne was in favour of fresh taxation if that were the only alternative to the raising of a loan, but his idea that a special tax should, if necessary, be imposed to provide for his *projet* was not quite so obvious. On the whole, the elected members of the Legislative Council made it clear that whatever their opinions, right or wrong, they had the will and the power to give them vivid expression, and after the dull scenes of sheep-like acquiescence to which we have been accustomed that is a feature which is not without its significance.

ORDERS have been issued for the County cruiser *Kent* to be re-commissioned for another spell of service with the China Squadron. The *Kent* will proceed to Colombo, Ceylon, where she will be met by the cruiser *Ampthill*, which will convey the relief crew to that port, and the paid-off crew of the *Kent* homeward. The commissioning will be carried out by Captain C. A. Marescot, who was recently appointed to succeed Captain Spencer V. Y. De Horsey. The *Kent* carries a complement of 700 all told, including 30 officers. The expiring commission of the *Kent* has been a rather uneventful one, the most notable points about it having been the good gunnery and rifle shooting displayed by her crew this year.

THE Manila *Cablenews*, of 24th ulto, says: "A lawless element is fast gaining the upper hand in the Chinese district, and assaults and robberies are being committed at an increasing rate daily. Judge Gilbert declares that the Chinese district should be more efficiently policed, and that, in all probability, until this is done there will be no checking the increasing crime. Within the past two months many assaults have been committed upon respectable Chinese, and from the fact that the victims invariably say that robbery was the motive for the assault, when, in most cases no trace of robbery can be discovered it is believed that there exists several secret orders which are at war with each other. The respectable residents of the Chinese quarter are complaining of the present state of affairs and many of them are afraid to venture out of doors after night fall." The district is patrolled by as many policemen as the present strength of the force will permit, and until an increase in the force is made the number of policemen doing patrol duty in the Chinese district cannot be enlarged without taking them from one of the other districts which would, not be advisable.

to agree with him on that point, it is difficult to follow his argument that these buildings constitute "an absolutely unnecessary waste of public funds." The question is whether it is better to devote an annual proportionate sum towards these new buildings or to vote the whole amount at once so that the buildings may be completed in a couple of years? And on the answer to that probably no two persons will agree. It was distinctly novel to have a Biblical quotation cited as an authority on the subject of dressing masonry, but we rather fancy that if Mr. Hewett gives another thought to the citation he will find that the circumstances under which the noise and clatter of hammers and axes were excluded from the precincts of "the house" do not apply in any respect to the erection of a Post Office or even the Law Courts, where profane law is supreme. We all regret with Mr. Hewett, the postponement of the second section of the Tyman, waterworks scheme; and his views on the question of the necessity for typhoon shelter will meet with general acceptance. Regarding the Observatory, it is evident that whatever views Mr. Hewett and his colleagues held as to the system of warnings, they are by no means bigoted, and they were well advised when they decided to abandon the project to institute further inquiries into the affairs of the Observatory. Would they have had the heart, even if they had the evidence to sacrifice the work of a scientist who is compelled to live on a pittance which a ritualistic parson would regard with aristocratic scorn? There were several other points of interest in the long and important speech addressed by Mr. Hewett to the Council, but they can be dealt with on a future occasion. The only remark we would seek to offer is that with one or two exceptions Mr. Hewett, in dealing with the reforms contemplated, advanced reasons and arguments which we have time and again sought to inculcate, and on most of the questions brought forward submitted views which have been advocated in these columns. Mr. Osborne, who also spoke on the unofficial side, seemed to be obsessed by one idea—the construction of a typhoon shelter. Granted that such a work is of the utmost importance, it is nevertheless impossible to take the bricks of a Highlandman. The suggestion that the money which should be spent on a shelter was being frittered away in architectural luxury will not hold water. He referred to "structures like the Central and Western Markets" too costly for our purpose, unnecessarily good for their purpose. It is Mr. Osborne aware that the Central Market is one of the most remunerative institutions existing in Hongkong, that it has paid for itself twice over, and that every year sees the revenue derived from it enhanced? The Central Market unnecessarily good for its purpose? By all accounts it is not good enough. And if we are not mistaken Mr. Osborne was one of those on the Sanitary Board who showed sound reason for the extension of the poultry-cleansing section in order that the sanitary conditions might be improved. As a matter of fact, the Central Market is not sufficiently large for all the purposes for which it is required. Then, he would provide the growing district of Kowloon with a \$10,000 market, which would meet the needs of less than a tenth part of the inhabitants. Surely, this is a penny wise, pound foolish policy; for Kowloon is extending every day, and when the railway is in working order it will be the most populous district in the Colony. Neither can we agree with Mr. Osborne that the Chinese should be stinted in their water supply for the benefit of the typhoon shelter. Of course, if it is deemed desirable to encourage plague epidemics and foster infectious diseases generally, by all means reduce the water supply to a minimum, but that policy is scarcely likely to have the support of the thoughtful. On the whole, the elected members of the Legislative Council made it clear that whatever their opinions, right or wrong, they had the will and the power to give them vivid expression, and after the dull scenes of sheep-like acquiescence to which we have been accustomed that is a feature which is not without its significance.

Telegrams.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

DISAFFECTION AT NANNING.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

[From a Correspondent.]

Wuchow, 28th September, 10.30 a.m.

Advices received from Nanning state that business was suspended at that port yesterday.

[Evidently the dissatisfaction, which culminated in the outbreak at Wuchow yesterday, has spread to Nanning.—Ed. H.K.T.]

THE KANCHOW RISING.

TRouble SUBSIDING.

IMPERIALISTS ENGAGE BOXERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th September, 1.10 p.m.

The Kiangsi trouble is subsiding. Imperial troops are reported to be fighting the Boxers outside the city of Kanchow.

THE WUCHOW EMEUTE.

GOVERNMENT CLIMBS DOWN.

LIKIN STATION ABOLISHED.

[From a Correspondent.]

Wuchow

THE RAILWAY AFFRAY.

PARTICULARS OF THE INCIDENT.

SUN-ON DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S

INTERVENTION.

[By Our Special Representative.]

When on the 26th ult. we published a report of an assault on a party of surveyors engaged in the preliminary work connected with the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section) we made it clear that the bald statement that an affray had taken place was all the information that had reached us that day from the interior. It was at a late hour that a member of our staff succeeded in obtaining the scanty news. We printed the report with considerable reserve, since, as we stated, at the time, the avenues for verification were then closed to us. From the very isolation of this Railway undertaking an amount of mystery quite incomparable with the traditions of the British Government has been invested around the inspection of the route, the survey of the projected road, and the commencement of the constructional work. So that the presentation of an intelligible and connected history of the building of the line, at each successive stage of its progress, is a task of the utmost difficulty to Press scribes. The hole-and-corner manner by which the amounts were appropriated for the initial works, and then spent long before a vote had been taken by the Legislative Council, is another of those strange proceedings which have marked the whole course of procedure in relation to the Kowloon-Canton Railway project.

If such unwonted caution is taken to keep the public out of the confidence of the Government in what relates to the British section of the line, it will be admitted that, when it comes to matters affecting the Chinese section—wherein the Hongkong taxpayers have a remote indirect interest, since the two sections are to form a junction at the boundary line between British and Chinese territories—an attempt will be made to keep the public hopelessly out of any information that should be of interest.

The manifest eagerness with which our exclusive report of what may be termed the Sam-chun incident was sought to be stifled convinces us of the fact that every endeavour is being made to seal all outlets wherfrom a "leakage" would be possible of news from the progressive scene of operations.

It is a peculiar trait of the sleek-hounds of the Press that they are not easily baffled. In view of the attempted *deceit* of our report of Wednesday—which has been made capital of in certain quarters—our representative, who was responsible for the report, went to some pains to secure a connected narrative of the whole incident.

Obviously, under the circumstances, such a report could only be gathered from Chinese sources, and in our opinion the account which is now presented amply rewards the labour which its collection has involved. It is true that from the surveyors' standpoint there may be another version of the story. However, the candour of the narrator may be accepted as genuine from the Chinese side.

To begin with, it should be stated that the construction of the Chinese section of this railway will be carried out under the terms of the Agreement, effected between the two contracting parties—the Chinese Government, that is, the Vice-roy of Canton, on the one hand, and the British and Chinese Corporation on the other. The Corporations were represented in Canton during the final stages of the negotiations by their special representative, Mr. J. O. P. Bland; their interests are now in the safe paternal guidance of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., who stand in identical relation to the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section) as the Shanghai office of the firm did to the Shanghai-Nanking railway opened last year.

For the past month or so the survey of the Chinese section of the railway to Canton has been in progress under the expert direction of the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Grove. Starting at the Sam-chun end a party of surveyors has been making steady progress across the district of Sun-On, and it was within this district that the trouble arose the other day—a "trouble" which, happily, was of the briefest duration.

It should be mentioned that Sam-chun, which is a Customs collecting station opened on the 1st March, 1900, after the Kowloon Convention of 1898, with frontier guard posts, is now in almost daily communication with Hongkong by steam launch. This regular service is usually maintained by the little steamer *Hong On*, but as that vessel was laid up last week for repairs her place has been taken by the *Kwang Lee*. With the exception of Mondays the service is regularly maintained throughout the week. Starting from Hongkong at 6.30 a.m. the steamer proceeds to Sha-tow, which in ordinary weather and tide is reached by about 10.30 a.m. At Sha-tow when the river is shallow the Hongkong passengers are transhipped into boats which then take up the journey to Sam-chun. With an adverse tide the latter place is reached in four hours. The passenger boat runs right alongside the landing place where the passengers disembark.

The scene of the affray last week is some distance from this important market-town, and is reached by traversing flat country and over narrow pathways across the fields after a steady five hours' journey on foot. Reaching Ping Pau-hui (平步墟), our destination, all the material necessary to the present narrative was obtained. Ping Pau-hui may be defined as a sort of market-place. It is inhabited by from two to three hundred villagers, who are for the most part able-bodied men, women and children. The village consists of small brick and mud houses and contains a small ancestral temple of the fang of Lau. The inhabitants of the place claim ancient lineage with the Lau clan. It was outside Ping Pau-hui that the assault took place.

At Lung Fo-hui (龍福墟) the survey party had their residence. The house which, as we were informed, the Europeans occupied, is owned by a missionary organization and when not tenanted by the railway engineers is devoted to a school of so-called modern learning.

Lung Fo-hui is situated at a distance of about four li, or a trifle, over an English mile, from Ping Pau-hui.

The surveyors usually start work between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning; knock off at mid-day for their trifling recess, and then resume work between 2 and 3 p.m. till 5 p.m.

After luncheon on the 16th day of the 8th month (23rd Sept.) a survey party started work just outside the village of Ping Pau-hui. The party consisted of one Britisher (whose name we have since ascertained is Mr. Warmington), two *coolies* (so named Pan and Tung, eight or ten Chinese "braves" and a few surveying coolies. Usually two British surveyors act out, but on the present occasion the other (Mr. Fraser) was stated to be ill and confined to his quarters. Upon the party's arrival the villagers declared that they had already been acquainted with the object of their mission by proclamation issued by the authorities. A gang of some 20 or 30 farmers who were working in the fields approached the

wilayans whom they begged not to have the ground measured. They alleged that for generations the remains of their ancestors had been lying undisturbed in that severed soil; they had been particularly propitious to their forefathers; and would that surveyors be made enough to divert the course of the line from their ground?

Weyuan Pao, who is acquainted with the English language, then interpreted the request of Mr. Warmington.

There followed a long dialogue, after this, and, as related to our representative, much persuasive argument was brought to bear by both sides. It speaks much for the surveyor's forbearance that, at no stage of the discussion, which was developing into some degree of warmth on the part of the natives, did they manifest intolerance with the attitude of the villagers.

Ultimately the *wilayans* was requested to inform the men that the party were not there for their own pleasure. The inhabitants of the district should have known from the published injunctions of the official proclamation that the party were carrying on the work under instructions from the Imperial Government. The railway had to follow a certain course, and the line could not be made to divert at any one's whimsical pleasure.

This *barbarian* concluded, the surveyors proceeded to resume their work. Whereupon the villagers gave manifestations of considerable excitement. Perceiving that the crowd was bent upon mischief the railway men proceeded to put themselves on the defensive. They had prepared themselves for an assault when the coolies were set upon. Ng Fuk, the head of the coolie gang, a slightly-built Chinaman of about 40 years of age, received a nasty blow on the head which drew blood. The villagers armed themselves with bamboo poles, and any other weapon they could readily lay their hands on. Ng Fuk apparently bore the brunt of the assault, although it was stated that Mr. Warmington received three blows on the back with bamboo.

Once the assault began the ranks of the assailants were increased by reinforcements from the village. Seeing that they were hopelessly out-numbered, and believing discretion the better part of valour, the survey party began to beat a retreat in the direction of their quarters. Such of the smaller instruments as the members of the party could carry away with them without proving impediment, they successfully removed as they hastened from the scene of the disturbance. But what was described to us as a tripod and such other encumbrances as were too bulky to be easily handled by the retreating party, were taken by the Chinese, as well as axes which were used by the coolies for chopping down trees, or brushwood, that obstructed the engineers in their work.

The party reached their lodgings after 7 p.m. No other incident occurred that night.

On the following morning two elders of the village proceeded to Lung Fo-hui for an interview with the surveyors. The elders begged the party to desist from any work out-of-doors that day, as in the then temper of the villagers the elders could not restrain the mob from any act of violence. They would not, therefore, hold themselves responsible for any untoward action of their men that day. That was on Tuesday, 24th inst. The day was wholly uneventful.

Meanwhile it appears the district authorities were communicated with as to the incidents that took place on Monday; for on Wednesday, the 25th inst., the magistrate of Sun-On in person, attended by a bodyguard of fifty "braves" armed with rifles—or "long guns" as put to our representative in Chinese—arrived at Ping Pau-hui. The magistrate summoned the elders before his presence. A long conference was held. Beyond the fact that the magistrate desired to be informed what transpired in the village had in interfering with the survey party in their peaceful mission, nothing is definitely known of what transpired at the conference.

The district magistrate remained at Ping Pau-hui two days, and departed therefrom on the morning of the 26th day of the 8th moon (27th Sept.).

It is asserted, but the only authority for the statement is Chinese information, that when Messrs. Warmington and Fraser resumed survey, they armed themselves with revolvers for self-defence.

Having completed the survey of the village where the clash with native susceptibilities had taken place, the survey party proceeded on their course, and at latest report were said to have traversed over the Sun-On district into Tung Kun, their goal being the thriving market-town of Shek Lung, the capital seat of the district.

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The Chairman thanked Mr. Master for his kind remarks, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Forbes proposed that the Hon. Mr. Kewick, Mr. R. Shaw and Mr. A. G. Wood be re-elected to the Consulting Committee.

Mr. Master seconded.

Carried.

Mr. Noble proposed the re-election of Messrs. Potts and Lowe as auditors for the coming year.

Mr. Forbes seconded.

Carried.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. I trust to give you as good, or even a better, report next year. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

ACCIDENT ON THE "GLACIUS."

COAL COOLIE FALLS INTO SHIP'S BUNKER.

An accident which occurred on board the steamer *Glacius* last Friday afternoon very nearly ended in the death of an eighteen-year-old coal coolie, named Yeung Shing. At the time of the mishap the *Glacius* was anchored off East Point, loading bunker coal. A gang of coolies was engaged in removing a quantity of coal from one bunker to another to provide room for the coal that was being taken in. Among that gang was Yeung Shing. According to eye-witnesses he was in the act of removing a load (two baskets) from one bunker to the other when he slipped on a plank and was precipitated into one of the bunkers—a drop of about sixteen feet—landing, fortunately, on his side. His friends picked him up and had him sent to the Alice Memorial Hospital, where, on examination, it was found that he had broken his forearm. The bruises he received about his face and body are not serious.

STEEL CRUISER FOR CHINA.

Last Friday, Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., the well known shipbuilders, despatched to Canton the steel cruiser *Loong Seung* ("Flying Dragon") built by them for the Chinese Government. The vessel is 100 feet in length by 10 feet beam and draws only three feet of water, being intended for shallow water navigation. The engines are compound twin screw and the vessel is constructed on the hollow stem principle so that at rest the propellers are partly out of water, but when going ahead are covered by the water which is drawn into the tunnel in which they revolve.

Messrs. Bailey & Co. have built a number of shallow draft vessels on this principle and drawing as little as 3 feet of water. The *Loong Seung* is fitted with excellent accommodation for officers and crew, the cabin being neatly upholstered and painted in white and gold. She is fitted with gun shields and platforms to mount two quick-firing guns forward, and has easily exceeded the contract speed of ten knots with remarkable freedom from vibration, the engines running at 200 revolutions per minute with the utmost smoothness.

The *Loong Seung* has a bridge deck and pole mast with cross jack yard, and made a pretty picture as she steamed at full speed through the harbour flying the Dragon Flag.

The work has been carried out under the inspection of Capt. T. F. Hall.—Contributed.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd., was held at noon, last Saturday, at the office of the general manager.

There were present: Mr. H. P. White (in the chair), Hon. Mr. Henry Kerwick, Messrs. R. Shaw, A. G. Wood (directors), G. G. Macfarlane, J. M. Forbes, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. E. Gomes (secretary), Mr. Chan Tocky and Mr. Chan Sui.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The bank and accounts having been in your possession, I will, with your permission, take them as read. It is with a measure of gratification that we are able to come before you with a report showing a marked improvement in the year's working, in the face of the keen competition which we have to meet. During the period covered by the accounts, cargo has been plentiful; in fact, more than we could cope with, so that we frequently had to shut out cargo—which of necessity went to our competitors—so I can only emphasize the statement made by me at our last general meeting that had the services of the new steamer, which we proposed to have built some two years ago, been available the profits of the year would have been very considerably enhanced. The coast trade of China is increasing in volume and we have valuable constituency whose confidence and whose business, it is absolutely necessary we should retain, but to do that we must have more tonnage than we have at present. The altered conditions of the coasting trade require a steamer of larger capacity—which can be worked at very little more expense than our smallest boat, the *Halimun*. I have therefore to inform you that we have decided with the full approval of your consulting committee to procure a good class steamer of larger carrying capacity than any of those at present comprising the company's fleet, which, while meeting our own special requirements will be available for other work when opportunity offers. Exchange is in favour of the purchase at the present time and we are confident that such a boat will prove a profitable asset to the company; as all our experience goes to show that only with the most modern type of boat, of large capacity and a low ratio of working expenses, are good profits to be made on the China coast, while, on the other hand, we are equally satisfied that the day of small carriers is past. Reference was made at our last general meeting to the saving in insurance premia, and I am glad to be able to state that we have been able to make a still further reduction in this charge, while expenditure for coal will be less than that of last year.

As regards prospects for the current year it is perhaps early to forecast, but the earnings for the first three months are fully up to those of the same period last year, and with a fair trade and the lessened expenses above referred to, I am hopeful of a continuance of the improvement in the position of the company. With reference to the company's funds on mortgage, some of the mortgages have been paid off since the closing of the year's accounts, and the valuations of the company's surveyors show that the properties now held by the company form ample security for the advances made.

Gentlemen, I do not know of anything further I can add, but before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions that shareholders may wish to ask.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Master seconded. In doing so, he said, he congratulated the general manager and all those who had anything to do in the matter. He took it that the company's agents up the coast had also something to do in the matter and he thought—congratulations should go to them, too. Continuing, Mr. Master said:—This, I think, is the best report that has been presented to shareholders for some years. I was looking up the old reports for 1901, and this is a far better report since and including that year. With regard to the Chairman's remarks about purchasing a new vessel, of course, the general manager and the consulting committee know far more than do shareholders about steamers. They trust every effort will be made to procure a good economical boat that will pay her way. I shall like, in closing my few remarks, to tender thanks to the Chairman. (Applause.)

The Chairman thanked Mr. Master for his kind remarks, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Forbes proposed that the Hon. Mr. Kewick, Mr. R. Shaw and Mr. A. G. Wood be re-elected to the Consulting Committee.

Mr. Master seconded.

Carried.

Dr. Noble proposed the re-election of Messrs. Potts and Lowe as auditors for the coming year.

Mr. Forbes seconded.

Carried.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen. I trust to give you as good, or even a better, report next year. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The following were the highest scores made in the Governor's Cup competition during the month of August:—

A. Jenkins 67 scr. -67.

J. H. Pidgeon 64 scr. -64.

A. Moir 60+ 3-05.

G. Gibson 50-11-61.

D. Willis 48+12-50.

F. S. Cartwright 55+ 2-57.

A. Mackenzie 53+ 4-57.

R. Baker 53+ 4-57.

Dr. Evans Jones 47+ 6-53.

E. W. Terrey 43+10-53.

Dr. J. M. Atkinson 34+10-44.

(There were 50 entries.)

The highest scores made in the Beaufort Cup competition were:—

A. Jenkins 59 scr. -59.

R. Baker 51+ 4-55.

A. Blowey 48+ 6-54.

(There were 31 entries.)

In the Medhurst Cup competition, at 10 am, the only targets the only scores were:—

J. C. Peter 3 hits.

E. W. Terrey 1-21.

L. G. Bird 1-21.

The Pool competitions were won by the following members:—

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN HONGKONG

MISS HILDA BRACKENBURY MARRIED TO CAPT. P. H. MITCHELL TAYLOR, A.D.C.

THE CEREMONY AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM RECEIVE GENERAL FELICITATIONS.

"ALL THE WORLD LOVES A LOVER": AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

FULL LIST OF PRESENTS AND INVITED GUESTS.



MRS. HILDA TAYLOR (née BRACKENBURY).



CAPT. P. H. MITCHELL TAYLOR, A.D.C.

Every element, which would tend to add lustre to the happy occasion, favoured the wedding ceremony at St. John's Cathedral this afternoon, where Miss Hilda Brackenbury, the friend and companion of Lady Lugard, was united in the bonds of wedlock to Captain P. H. Mitchell Taylor, the senior A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard. It was, perhaps, natural that those principally concerned should have desired that the marriage should be of a semi-private character, on account of the short period which Miss Brackenbury and her fiancée have resided in Hongkong. But anything connected with Government House, and particularly such an unusual and auspicious event as that which was consummated with so much *releat* to-day, is regarded as in the nature of public property. From the day that the wires throbbed from Japan with the intelligence that one of the first social functions which would follow the arrival of their Excellencies in Hongkong would be the marriage of the charming friend of Lady Lugard and the bluff A.D.C., there was continual speculation as to the date of the wedding. But it was not until the last moment, practically, that the final arrangements were made. Nevertheless, semi-private as the wedding was supposed and intended to be, the Cathedral was thronged with interested spectators to witness the giving-away in marriage of one who, although a comparative stranger to the Colony, has already become an integral part of the social-life which has its centre at the gubernatorial headquarters.

Since His Excellency the Governor took over the reins of office, barely a couple of months ago, the official residence has been located at Mountain Lodge, with the exception of the short intervals when matters of immediate concern required personal supervision on the spot.

But it was from Government House that the bride and bridegroom proceeded by way of Garden Road to the Cathedral this afternoon. The route was

traversed, in chairs carried by red-coated bearers, who assumed a particularly grandiose swagger as if they were the real protagonists of the day.

There were crowds of people who jostled each other in their anxiety to view the bride, and offer her their felicitations.

The bridegroom, as usually happens on

these occasions, was regarded more in the light of a necessary accessory than anything else, despite his trim uniform of an officer in the Indian Army.

Miss Brackenbury, whose charms were accentuated by the simplicity of her wedding dress which shimmered in the sunlight, was accompanied by Sir Frederick Lugard, while Captain Taylor was supported by his best man, Mr. Brackenbury, brother of the bride, and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

At the entrance to the Cathedral, where there was an extremely varied assortment of people representative of all classes and conditions in the Colony, the chairs were abandoned and the bride, carrying a beautiful bouquet, was escorted down the nave by the Governor, while the four bridesmaids, looking exceedingly fresh and dainty, brought up the rear. Two little pages in sailor uniforms carried the bride's train with a solemnity and consciousness of the responsibility which are not to be described. On the arrival of Captain Taylor, the marriage service began, the Rev. F. T. Johnson officiating.

The Cathedral was decorated with palms and flowering plants, but there was no attempt at ostentatious display, the

predominating note of the whole proceedings, including the function which afterwards took place at Government House, being one of quiet simplicity. It was, indeed, a family affair, in which the chief members of Their Excellencies' suite were concerned, and it was only the accident of their estate which precluded that semi-private which the majority of lovers seek when their mutual regard is approaching its culmination.

The service was fully choral, Mr. Denman Fuller presiding at the organ, whose rich notes reverberated through the Cathedral when after the register had been signed, the joyous strains of the wedding march thundered out their message of rejoicing. Under an archway of drawn

swords which was formed by the officers of the Middlesex and Moulton Regiments,

the newly-married couple proceeded to

the Cathedral entrance amid the salutations of the onlookers, and thence to Government House, where the usual and time-honoured toasts were offered and pledged with enthusiasm.

A few words of farewell, a host of congratulations from the guests, who had been invited to attend the function at Government House, and Captain and Mrs. Taylor had departed for their snug retreat away from the madding crowd.

DEPARTURE FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

"Happy is the bride that the sun shines on," is a trite old saying, and all Hongkong will cordially wish that the bride of today may have her full share of the conjugal felicity and measure of bliss to which the ceremony that was concluded this afternoon opens the way. When the bridal party left Government House a few minutes before the appointed hour, Old Sol was beating down from a sky of fleckless blue in all its brilliancy. Leaving the gubernatorial establishment Miss Brackenbury, who was accompanied by Sir Frederick Lugard, journeyed to the Cathedral in a chair carried by coolies attired in the bright-coloured uniforms associated with the viceregal party in Hongkong.

CATHEDRAL DECORATIONS.

The scene at the Cathedral was indeed a picturesque one. The pretty dresses of the ladies, mingled with the gay uniforms of the officers, stood out in striking contrast with the orthodox garb of the civilian guests.

About half an hour before the time fixed for the ceremony people began to arrive at the Cathedral, and by half-past two o'clock the

building was completely filled. Every point of vantage forming the approach to the Cathedral was taken up by an interested crowd, who had gathered to catch a glimpse of the bridal procession. The floral decorations of the Cathedral were, indeed, beautiful, although they were not extensive. On the altar table were many choice blooms of pretty colours and exquisite fragrance. An arch of palms led down to the chancel steps. Extended overhead along the aisle were clusters of ferns.

In front of the choir stalls young palms were

neatly arranged, while at the entrance to the

Cathedral the finishing touch was added in

a miniature, forest of palms at each side of

the door. A red carpet ran the length of

the aisle up to the altar. Mr. W. J. Tutter, of

the Botanical and Forestry Department,

rejoicing. Under an archway of drawn

Mrs. Tooker and Mrs. Layton were responsi-

ble for the artistic decorations.

BRIDAL PARTY'S ENTRY.

Several minutes before the appointed

hour, the bridegroom, accompanied by his

best man, Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, brother of

the bride, Lady Lugard, and Captain Monteiro, private secretary to the Governor of

Macao, entered the building and took up

a position at the right of the chancel steps. Captain Taylor was wearing his full military

uniform.

They were followed by the bride, who

was leaning on the arms of Sir Frederick

Lugard, her uncle, as she proceeded along

the aisle.

THE BRIDAL DRESS.

The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white satin with point d'esprit chemisette, fichu of chiffon, with a long court train, veiled with Irish lace. The bodice of the gown was trimmed with the same material and dotted with roses of white satin.

A long veil of tulle with bridal falls of orange

blossoms completed the wedding costume.

Miss Brackenbury carried a shower bouquet

of lotus flower, made by Mrs. B. Layton,

and wore a diamond necklace given her by

the bridegroom, and other gems.

THE YOUNG BRIDESMAIDS.

Over four young bridesmaids were the

Misses Phoebe, Iris, and Dione May,

daughter of the Hon. Mr. F. H. May and

Mrs. May, and Miss Aileen Hastings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hastings. They

wore white silk Kate Greenaway dresses

trimmed with pretty ashes tied in a rosette

under the arms; white silk mittens, and

white flowers in their hair. Back carried

charming bouquets, and wore gold bangles,

the gift of the bridegroom. The pages,

who were dressed in sailor uniforms, were

the two Masters Keswick, sons of the Hon.

Mr. Henry and Mrs. Keswick, and they

appeared to be very proud of the silver boatswain's whistle and chain which were presented to each of them by the bridegroom.

THE CEREMONY.

Immediately the bride set foot in church

the choir sang "Hark! hark! my soul, angelic

songs are swelling." After which the organ

rang out with "The Voice that breathed

o'er Eden." The contracting parties then

met at the foot of the altar and soon

afterwards the hymn "A threefold cord

is not quickly broken;" then kneeling,

the ceremony proper began, at the close of

which the Psalm "The Lord do so to me and

more also, if I ought but death part thee

and me," was sung to Westley's chant. Then

followed the responses from the marriage

service. An adjournment was then made to

the vestry where the contracting parties

signed their names on the register.

As Captain and Mrs. Taylor left the sacred

edifice Mendelssohn's "Wedding March"

was played on the organ, and a number of

military officers lined up on both sides of

the aisle and crossed swords. The service

was performed by the Rev. F. T. Johnson.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

At the conclusion of the wedding ceremony,

Captain and Mrs. Taylor returned to Govern-

ment House where a reception was held.

Over 100 persons accepted invita-

tions. Having arrived from the church the

bridal party was photographed on the lawn of

Government House. Many were the

handshakes and hearty congratulations offered

the happy couple by the guests. The

guests having been received and the cake

cut by Mrs. Taylor in true conventional

style, His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard,

in a few words, thanked the guests for their

presence that afternoon at the marriage of

Captain Taylor and his niece. The toast was enthusiastically received.

Captain Taylor responded briefly, on be-

half of himself and wife, thanking them for

their kindness and acknowledging the kindly

greetings.

At the close of the function, shortly after four

o'clock, the happy couple left for the Nine

Pins—a group of islands near Macao—on the

tender *Stanley*, to spend their honeymoon.

A house has been placed at their disposal

by the Commissioner of the Chinese

Customs. Mr. M. R. M'D. Parr, and they

expect to be away for a month.

Mrs. Taylor's going-away dress was made

of cream serge, trimmed with lace, and a

cream hat to match.

THE GUESTS.

The following guests were present:

The Hon. Dr. J. M. and Mrs. Atkinson

His Excellency Major-General Broadwood,

Mr. Teissier, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner,

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Tooker, the Hon. Mr.

A. M. Thomson, Lieut. Satherthwaite,

Mr. Seymoure, Mr. Swart, Rev. G.

Searle, Dr. and Miss Sanders, and Miss

Sanders, Dr. and Mrs. F. O. Stedman, Mr.

and Mrs. Henry W. Slade, Miss School, Mr.

and Mrs. P. M. N. da Silva.

Mr. Teissier, Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner,

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Tooker, the Hon. Mr.

A. M. Thomson, Lieut. Satherthwaite,

Mr. Seymoure, Mr. Swart, Rev. G.

Searle, Dr. and Miss Sanders, and Miss

Sanders, Dr. and Mrs. F. O. Stedman, Mr.

and Mrs. Henry W. Slade, Miss School

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Last Monday evening, the annual meeting of members of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held in the pavilion. Mr. F. Maitland presided, and there were also present Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Messrs. R. Hancock, W. C. D. Turner and T. C. Gray, members of committee; Captain H. E. Stanger Leathes, I.M.S., Lieut. J. M. C. Taylor, 19th Infantry, Lieut. E. W. Isaacson, R.N., Messrs. A. Mackenzie, E. A. Ram, F. Gethorpe, H. L. Garrett, H. A. Lammett, E. A. Asper, F. L. Smart, F. M. Hazelton, E. A. Fowler, W. F. F. Swan, A. R. Sutherland, C. B. Franklin and R. Peston.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen. The report and accounts have been in your hands for a few days and I will take them as read. They are very clear and full, and for your information comparisons of receipts and expenditures with the previous year have been detailed therein. Your committee regret that they have not been able to redeem any debentures the chief reason being the large falling off in subscriptions, which show a reduction of \$1,722.50 as compared with 1904/5 season. There is also a serious loss in the Racquet court (\$75,503) and if more support is not given to the game by members in the future, your committee will have to consider whether or not it is worth while to run the courts in connection with the Cricket Club. I hope you will all do what you can to secure new members, and the incoming committee have to economise as much as possible in order that we may be in a position to pay off so ne of the debentures before the next accounts are laid before you. It has been suggested that a ball and dinner be held in the winter to help the Club funds. You will be pleased to hear that Shanghai has accepted our invitation to send a team down in November and we are hoping that the Straits will also send an eleven. I am sure we will do our best to give them a good time and we trust that our representatives will give them a good bearing. Several tennis players have requested that the annual tournament should start before 1st April next. Should the interest in cricket slacken off by early March, possibly a start could be made with the tennis by 15th March, but it must always be kept in mind that cricket comes first. The congratulations of the Club are due to Mr. T. E. Pearce on his batting average of 41.20, and to Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, on his bowling analysis of 10.27. Mr. Smith, our late president, has played regularly on the ground for over 20 years and his recent success with the ball is especially gratifying. In conclusion, I would say that I have heard it remarked by certain *taipans* that too much time is taken up with games nowadays, with the result that we are losing our commerce. Surely this is a fallacy, as a certain amount of time spent in healthy exercise should tend to make a man more alert and useful in the office, and I hope that all *taipans* will do their best to facilitate the getting away of their employees more particularly when important cricket matches are in progress. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions thereon to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked. The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Mackenzie seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Dr. Atkinson proposed that Mr. Maitland be re-elected president for the coming season. His cricket prowess, he said, was well known to all. For three years he had held the best average as batsman, and he also held the highest bowling average, 2.40 in innings. All members knew his business qualifications, and he trusted that the new president would be able to assist them out of their present financial difficulties. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. A. Lammett seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. Maitland, returning thanks, said—he would do all he possibly could for the Club.

The next business was the election of a committee, and while a ballot was being taken the Chairman, who had just received a letter, said he was sorry to say they had not yet heard from the Straits with regard to the interport cricket match. Shanghai had sent a letter and asked the Club to fix dates. They would have to wire to the Straits, but he did not anticipate a favourable reply, as he had received a letter from a gentleman from Singapore in which it was stated that they would have great difficulty in getting a team together. He hoped, however, that they would come.

The result of a ballot for the committee was as follows—Mr. F. Maitland, Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Major H. E. Lewis, Lieut. E. W. Isaacson, Messrs. T. C. Gray, R. Hancock, B. R. Phillips and W. C. D. Turner.

This was all the business and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE LONE HAND.

In whatever respect *The Lone Hand* may have failed to fulfil the desires of its promoters—and the Editorial notes are unnecessarily obtrusive on that head—it has certainly retained its Australasian atmosphere. Every magazine has, of course, a bent peculiar to itself, but *The Lone Hand* differs in half a dozen respects from the plain podgy collection of twaddly tales and impossible marvels which are so frequently passed off on the unsuspecting reader as "interesting and instructive." It is not to be supposed that *The Lone Hand* is free from blemishes—far from it. For instance, in the September number which has just arrived there is a London sketch entitled "A Dinner of Herbs" which is scarcely up to the standard. But the magazine is redeemed by an exquisitely humorous contribution by Mr. Edward Dyson, "Two Battlers and a Bear." Just as one instinctively turns first of all to W. W. Jacobs' stories in the Strand, so the reader of *The Lone Hand* will hunt for Dyson's yarns. Jacobs with his garrulous night watchman and Dyson with his stoobearing bear and its ridiculous attendants are enough to set a parish of Covenanters a-chuckling. There is an article on "Vagabonding in Asia" by Alf. Vincent, which will, of course, appeal to Hongkong readers. But it is on the whole disappointing; possibly it is only the prelude to a series. We start hopefully to hear about Timor, when without a word of warning we are switched on to a tale about a "Jag" in Singapore—the writer knows his Singapore all right—and finally get a few inept impressions of Timor's military force. The illustrations are by far the best feature of the article. There is a scathing criticism of Melbourne's detective force, under the heading "For the public good?" Notwithstanding the comparative youth of Sydney, its slums are notorious the world over, and a very fair idea of what they are like is given by J. D. Fitzgerald, although he drags in the adjective "picturesque," a trifle too often, while the artist Mr. L. Lindsay seeks to idealise his subject. *The Lone Hand* for September is decidedly readable and quite on a par with its predecessors. There is a millinery section in colours among the advertisements; we can only trust that the faces portrayed are not to be considered typical of Australian beauty.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

MEETING OF MEMBERS.

There was a large attendance of members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club last Monday afternoon in the City Hall when the Club held its third annual meeting, which was presided over by the Hon. Mr. F. E. May.

The Chairman said they would notice in the report a suggestion that the best thanks of the Club be offered to Mr. Percy Smith for his services as secretary and treasurer, and for the donation of a cup. He thought the Club was very grateful to Mr. Smith for the work he had done for them, and they appreciated his generous gift of that handsome cup which would be a source of envy to all of them until it was won by one of them. (Applause.)

The general committee also suggested that the Club's appreciation of the services of Mr. Cruickshank as captain and especially in designing the construction of the new boats, be recorded. They looked to the acquisition of those new boats to revive interest in rowing. The first of the north-east monsoon had been piping through the Lycomoo Pass that morning, bringing hope to the hearts of yachtsmen and renewing courage in all of them. And it would require all the encouragement the northerner could give them to put the Club on a really sound basis. He was sorry to say that their membership had dwindled down to 202, just before the amalgamation the Yacht Club had 72 members and the Boat Club had something like the neighbourhood of 300. That was a big loss to the Club. He believed the increased subscription was frightening away some of them, but he felt confident that when

their new club house, which was nearing its latest head at North Point, was completed, it would prove a great attraction to yachtsmen and oarsmen, and they might hope to see the Club in a thoroughly satisfactory state as regards membership. He hoped one and all of them, whether yachtsmen or oarsmen, would do their best to induce others to join. They ought to put their shoulder to the wheel and get all the young men who came out to the Colony to take an interest in what was really one of Great Britain's premier sports. They hoped to have the new clubhouse open some time in the beginning of the year.

The Hon. Mr. May was re-elected commodore; Commodore Stokes, R.N., Hon. Mr. Kewick, Hon. Mr. Pollock, Messrs. H. W. Hind, H. P. Tooker, and H. J. Walker were appointed members of the Yacht Committee; and Messrs. F. A. Biden, H. Broke, F. W. Carpenter, F. W. Warre, C. H. Blasius and Bublinger were elected to the Rowing Committee. The Chairman commented in terms of pleasure at the inclusion of a German in the committee, as the men of that nationality took a great interest in sport. Messrs. Blasius and Smith were appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Franklin, who had undertaken the duties of secretary, for his services to the Club.

The Chairman alluded to the regatta and explained that Sir Matthew Nathan had presented a cup for rowing, to form the nucleus of the Hongkong Regatta. Only one regatta had been held, and the typhoon by destroying all the boats had made it impossible to hold another since. All the original members of the committee remained, and on the suggestion of Mr. Warre he had approached His Excellency with a view to his becoming a patron for the regatta. The Governor had agreed to do so and had suggested that a committee elected by the V.R.C. and the Yacht Club should be elected to manage the regatta. If members approved of the suggestion the general committee would elect three of its members to act with three from the V.R.C.

Approved.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

OPIUM SHOPS IN CHINA.

On the 23rd ult. the Bishop of Southwark asked the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs whether he could give any information as to the intentions of His Majesty's Government with regard to opium shops in the foreign quarters of towns in other parts of which these shops had been closed by the Chinese Government; and whether he would make any statement as to the instructions to be given to the British representative at the approaching international conference on the matter.

Lord Fitzmaurice: His Majesty's Minister at Peking has been instructed that it is desirable that the municipal councils of all British concessions and settlements in China should be moved to close any opium shops or dens that may exist in them, subject to the proviso that effective measures have been previously taken by the Chinese authorities to close establishments of this nature outside the concessions. We have not yet heard that China has given any formal assent to the proposal of the United States Government for inquiry by a conference or commission of the Powers chiefly interested, though we have expressed our readiness to take part in it. No British representative has yet been appointed and the question of what instructions should be given to him has not yet been considered. His Majesty's Government are in entire sympathy with the wish of the Chinese Government to diminish as much as possible the consumption of opium in China, and in order to give practical effect to this sympathy, they have after consulting the Government of India, informed the Chinese Government that the *Lone Hand* is free from blemishes—far from it. For instance, in the September number which has just arrived there is a London sketch entitled "A Dinner of Herbs" which is scarcely up to the standard. But the magazine is redeemed by an exquisitely humorous contribution by Mr. Edward Dyson, "Two Battlers and a Bear." Just as one instinctively turns first of all to W. W. Jacobs' stories in the Strand, so the reader of *The Lone Hand* will hunt for Dyson's yarns. Jacobs with his garrulous night watchman and Dyson with his stoobearing bear and its ridiculous attendants are enough to set a parish of Covenanters a-chuckling. There is an article on "Vagabonding in Asia" by Alf. Vincent, which will, of course, appeal to Hongkong readers. But it is on the whole disappointing; possibly it is only the prelude to a series. We start hopefully to hear about Timor, when without a word of warning we are switched on to a tale about a "Jag" in Singapore—the writer knows his Singapore all right—and finally get a few inept impressions of Timor's military force. The illustrations are by far the best feature of the article. There is a scathing criticism of Melbourne's detective force, under the heading "For the public good?" Notwithstanding the comparative youth of Sydney, its slums are notorious the world over, and a very fair idea of what they are like is given by J. D. Fitzgerald, although he drags in the adjective "picturesque," a trifle too often, while the artist Mr. L. Lindsay seeks to idealise his subject. *The Lone Hand* for September is decidedly readable and quite on a par with its predecessors. There is a millinery section in colours among the advertisements; we can only trust that the faces portrayed are not to be considered typical of Australian beauty.

H. F. SHANG CHU-HENG: Provincial Treasurer of Fukien, and one of the Five Travelling Commissioners in 1906, has memorialised the Throne strongly urging the necessity of allowing full liberty to the Press to criticize and discuss public affairs, so that those in power may know the feelings and opinions of the masses. This is one of the foundations of national strength, and it will be unwise to introduce methods of further muzzling the Press.

THE GYMKHANA.

The programme of the fifth meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, 5th inst., (weather permitting), is as follows:

Patron:—His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, K.C.M.G., C.M.G.; His Excellency Maj.-Gen. R. H. Broadwood, C.B.; Commodore R. H. S. Stokes, R.N.

Committee:—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex officio); Mr. Percy Smith, for the City Hall when the Club held its third annual meeting, which was presided over by the Hon. Mr. F. E. May.

The Chairman said they would notice in the report a suggestion that the best thanks of the Club be offered to Mr. Percy Smith for his services as secretary and treasurer, and for the donation of a cup. He thought the Club was very grateful to Mr. Smith for the work he had done for them, and they appreciated his generous gift of that handsome cup which would be a source of envy to all of them until it was won by one of them. (Applause.)

The general committee also suggested that the Club's appreciation of the services of Mr. Cruickshank as captain and especially in

designing the construction of the new boats, be recorded. They looked to the acquisition of those new boats to revive interest in rowing.

The first of the north-east monsoon had been

piping through the Lycomoo Pass that morning, bringing hope to the hearts of yachtsmen and renewing courage in all of them. And it would require all the encouragement the northerner could give them to put the Club on a really sound basis. He was sorry to say that their membership had dwindled down to 202, just before the amalgamation the Yacht Club had 72 members and the Boat Club had something like the neighbourhood of 300. That was a big loss to the Club. He believed the increased subscription was frightening away some of them, but he felt confident that when

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latest head at North Point, was completed, it would prove a great attraction to yachtsmen and oarsmen, and they might hope to see the Club in a thoroughly satisfactory state as regards membership. He hoped one and all of them, whether yachtsmen or oarsmen, would do their best to induce others to join. They ought to put their shoulder to the wheel and get all the young men who came out to the Colony to take an interest in what was really one of Great Britain's premier sports. They hoped to have the new clubhouse open some time in the beginning of the year.

The Hon. Mr. May was re-elected commodore; Commodore Stokes, R.N., Hon. Mr. Kewick, Hon. Mr. Pollock, Messrs. H. W. Hind, H. P. Tooker, and H. J. Walker were appointed members of the Yacht Committee; and Messrs. F. A. Biden, H. Broke, F. W. Carpenter, F. W. Warre, C. H. Blasius and Bublinger were elected to the Rowing Committee. The Chairman commented in terms of pleasure at the inclusion of a German in the committee, as the men of that nationality took a great interest in sport. Messrs. Blasius and Smith were appointed auditors.

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Approved.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE SHANGHAI "SHARE" CASE.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS V. GORDIUS NELSEN.

On the 24th ult., at Shanghai, before Mr. T. R. Rauschou, Danish consul, acting judicially, the case again came on for hearing.

Mr. L. E. P. Jones appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. N. C. Home represented the defendant.

Mr. Home filed the following additional particulars of defence:

—The defendant denies the several allegations contained in the particular filed herein, by the plaintiff and dated the 24th day of September 1907. The defendant while admitting that the several copies of documents filed with the said particular are in copies of certain documents in the possession of the plaintiff, does not admit that such documents are authentic, documents and does not admit the authenticity of the several signatures to such documents other than those of the defendant or that such documents furnish an accurate or complete record of the transactions with which they purport to be connected. The defendant further says that certain of the documents are concerned with share transactions as they were not connected with or arising out of the share transactions between the defendant and the plaintiffs.

—The defendant says the firm of Benjamin, Kelly & Potts (of Hongkong) is or was a firm in which the plaintiff was financially interested. The said China Commercial Company was created or employed as a dummy for the purpose of carrying through fictitious share transactions, and in fact the share transactions of the plaintiff with the said company were transactions in which the plaintiff were selling to themselves and were acting as jobbers in the said shares, and not as brokers.

His Honour asked if defendant denied all the allegations filed by the plaintiff.

Mr. Home replied that it was merely a formal denial.

His Honour remarked that there were several allegations in the additional particulars of the defence which ought to be more definite.

Mr. Jones, asked if the defence alleged that the signature attached to the documents produced by the plaintiff were false.

Mr. Home replied that defendant did not deny the signatures of either the plaintiff or defendant, but he denied the signature of Mr. Van Neirop (on behalf of Messrs. Benja, in, Kelly and Potts), Mr. Allanson and E. Lennox Simpson.

Mr. Jones said Mr. Van Neirop and Mr. Lennox Simpson had left Shanghai.

Mr. Home undertook to file a more detailed statement of his defence.

Mr. Jones produced plaintiff's books for examination.

It was arranged that the books should be examined this week.

Mr. Home applied for an adjournment to enable him to file additional particulars of defence.

The case was adjourned until October 4 at 2 p.m.

THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL.

AT HOME.

To-day (September 28th) being the joint anniversary of their Most Faithful Majesties King Carlos and Queen Amelie, of Portugal, Countinho A. G. Romano, Consul-General for Portugal, and Comendador J. J. Leiria, Vice-Consul, were "at home" at their residence, "Duar," Arbuton Road, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., to receive visitors wishing to call in honour of the occasion.

Mr. Jones was present and Mr. Van Neirop and Mr. Lennox Simpson had left Shanghai.

Mr. Home undertook to file a more detailed statement of his defence.

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CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE WITH EMPRESS DOWAGER.

Writing from Peking on 16th ult., the correspondent of the *N. G. D. News* says:—An official of the Imperial Palace here informs me that, among the six Grand Councillors of State only Prince Ching and H.E. Yung Shih-kai were called up for the special audience in the Jinchou Throne Hall by the Empress Dowager on the morning of the 12th instant. Suddenly while they were consulting upon certain important affairs concerning the internal administration of China, to the utter amazement of the two high Ministers, Her Majesty burst into tears, declaring that the Chinese Empire was passing through such a dangerous time, with aggression from without and discord within, that she did not know what to do, nor which was the best scheme for the salvation of China. Then Her Majesty said that during the course of the last few months she had received many memorials from high officials in regard to the promised adoption of a constitutional administration for China. Some of

THE CUBICLE QUESTION.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MORE LATITUDE FOR THE POORER CLASS
CHINESE.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider and make suggestions for dealing with the cubicle question, was laid before the Legislative Council last Thursday. The text of the report is as follows:-

Recommendations agreed to by the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to inquire into and report upon the cubicle question generally.

1. Cubicles must be permitted in houses.

2. As regards construction of cubicles, wood, metal or other material approved by the Building Authority should be laid down as the rule, subject to such being painted, whitewashed or otherwise kept clean to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Board.

3. As regards dimensions of such, the precise limits prescribed by section 154 should be adhered to, with the discretion presently existing and exercised by the Sanitary Board, but without the necessity for the consent of the Governor in Council.

4. The conditions of the construction and maintenance of cubicles in existing houses should be left to the discretion of the Sanitary Board, without reference to the Governor in Council.

In the above connection the Board is recommended to exercise to the full extent its discretion provided for in the proviso to section 154 of the principal ordinance in the direction of permitting as many cubicles as is expedient on all floors including the ground floor after inspection of the premises by competent officers.

The number of cubicles allowed on each floor should be printed up conspicuously on such floor.

5. An addition should be made to the law in the shape of a proviso to section 46, viz.:-

"Any room not containing a cubicle may be inhabited to the extent of one adult person to every 30 square feet of floor space and 320 cubic feet of air space."

Sub-section 153 (2) 3 should be amended to permit the occupation of an accountant's office in a shop by not more than two persons at night.

6. In regard to re-erected houses, cubicles should be allowed in the same manner and to the same extent as in existing houses.

"The words 'or re-erected' should be struck out of section 153 sub-section (2) and the following added:-"on any site which is now vacant or which is now occupied by domestic buildings of a European type or by any non-domestic building."

This will permit cubicles in re-erected houses of the tenement class, but will prohibit them in new houses on sites hitherto unoccupied by tenement houses of the ordinary Chinese type.

7. The Building Authority should have power by law, to require that, in the case of domestic buildings erected on these sites, if intended for Chinese tenements, provision be made for the sub-division of each storey above the ground storey into rooms of a suitable area, the idea being to insist upon a proper provision of window spaces in such houses either laterally or in such other manner as the architects may be able to devise.

8. No question of compensation arises in connection with any of the foregoing recommendations.

9. Government should undertake the demolition of the upper floors of every third house in blocks of Chinese tenements, repayment of the expenditure incurred being made by the owners of the adjoining houses in respect of the improvements to their property by means of annual instalments extended over a period of years and calculated at such rate of interest as to ultimately recoup the Government for all its outlay.

The houses left standing will, if paragraph 5 is acted upon, legally house the persons displaced from the buildings so demolished.

Provided that any other scheme recommended by the Sanitary Board may be carried out in view of the above.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Treasurer.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

EDWARD A. RAM,
EDWARD OSBORNE,
HENRY KESWICK.

HO KAI,
FRANCIS CLARK,
Medical Officer of Health,
Wei Yuk.

10th August, 1907.

With regard to para. 9, I am unable to agree with the report. My personal experience in carrying out works upon old Chinese buildings leads me to believe that it will be in a great majority of cases, practicable—for structural reasons—or only practicable at the expense of what would almost amount to re-building.

These costly works, however provided for, must lead to a considerable increase of rentals—to be paid for out of the meagre earnings of the concile and artisan class—and I am not satisfied that the community and especially the poorer Chinese section of it, will profit proportionately by this further increase in the cost of living here.

EDWARD A. RAM.

I agree to the recommendations as a means of improving the housing of the working classes, but I do not agree that they, of themselves, are sufficient to eradicate a plague which in my opinion can only be effected by more frequent, and thorough cleansing and by the destruction of rats and vermin.

EDWARD OSBORNE.

I am in accord with Messrs. Ram and Osborne, and sign the recommendation in the hope that it may bring some improvement in the future. I consider however that § 154 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 (as amended by Ordinances 20 and 23 of 1903) with its proviso would have properly met the case, assuming of course that the Sanitary Department carried out its duties in an intelligent manner.

In the past, however, the Sanitary Board has stuck closely to the letter of the law, and without taking the responsibility of its judgment, has harassed the Chinese into all manner of expedients to obtain a certain amount of privacy and decency for themselves, such expedients being far worse than the evils with which the Ordinance was intended to deal.

In support of my opinion I quote the following official reply dated 27th July, 1907, to my inquiry as to how often the terms of the proviso had been availed of:-

"The number of cases in which the Sanitary Board have recommended to the Governor in Council modifications of or exemption from the requirements of § 154 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, is as follows:-

1903..... 4 applications.

1904..... none.

1905..... 3.

1906..... 24.

There are well over 5,000 Chinese tenement houses in which cubicles are used. It would be absurd to suggest that one, hard and fast

rule could be usefully made applicable to them all; much more so to endeavour to enforce it.

HENRY KESWICK.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1907.

Sir—I am directed to invite the attention of the Sanitary Board to the proviso contained in Section 154 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, which to judge from representations recently made to Government does not appear to have been availed of by the Board to deal with the cubicle question. I am now to suggest as a practical means for giving as much latitude in the use of the cubicles as is compatible with reasonable sanitary requirements to the poorer classes of Chinese inhabitation, that the Board should institute a house to house inspection and decide what number of cubicles might reasonably be allowed to be erected and maintained in each floor, and thereafter make recommendations accordingly for modification or exemption by the Governor-in-Council.—I am, etc.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary,
The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

WUCHOW NOTES.

"SAIMAN" CASE.

Wuchow, 30th September:
The *Saiman* case, re bringing cargo from a closed to a treaty port, in which the Customs had the *Saiman* to have infringed treaty regulations, has been settled, so it is said, by the vessel being fined the nominal sum of £100. The decision will now establish a precedent, and any future violation of treaty regulations will not doubt be based on the present case.

5. An addition should be made to the law in the shape of a proviso to section 46, viz.:-

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DEATH OF MR. LAU CHIN TING.

A WELL-KNOWN MEMBER OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY.

3rd inst.

Under most distressing circumstances and such as point, unfortunately, to a case of *folie à deux*, in a fit of temporary aberration of the mind, the Chinese community of Hongkong, and the European mercantile circles of the Colony, learnt with extreme regret of the death of Mr. Lau Chin Ting at six o'clock this morning. It is no exaggeration of language to say that the news broke upon his many friends with the shock of painful suddenness; for the old gentleman was highly esteemed for his integrity of character, uniform urbanity and jollity—even at his advanced age—so rarely met with as his combined excellent qualities of a single individual.

Belonging to the old school of Chinese gentry, Mr. Lau Chin Ting was, nevertheless, endowed with a gift of mental receptivity which stood him in great stead in the battle of life in the great struggling centre of trade in Hongkong, for the gaining of the individual supremacy in which much depends upon the character of the person himself. In a marked degree the late Chinese gentleman showed himself the possessor of the resourcefulness which earned for him the distinction and popularity which it was his lot to enjoy amongst the leading society of his fellow-countrymen in Hongkong, Macau and Canton.

To the foreign community Mr. Lau was first known as a piece goods merchant in Hongkong, so that trade was conspicuously successful during the eighties and when at the close of this decade the remarkable land boom set in Hongkong he seized it at its flood which led him to fortune. His business success continued progressively, and from his original connection with a firm of piece-goods merchants he so enlarged his business as to be the controlling head of two firms in Bonham Strand dealing in Manchester goods, besides being the "master" of one of the very large houses of yarn dealers which survived the frightful crisis of 1906-07. The magnitude of his dealings in the latter branch of trade may be realized when it is mentioned that, as commander of the reputed firm of Messrs. E. D. Sisson & Co., he was instrumental in controlling, in a measure, a large proportion of the extensive imports of the products of the Bombay mills in Hongkong. Closely as his interests were identified with the Chinese trade of the port it was in his conception of bridging over the Canton River that we observe the masterful resourcefulness of the individual. To his personal energy, his enterprising spirit, and above all his integrity has been due the flotation of the Canton Iron Bridge Co., the concession for which under-taking ex-Viceroy Shum of Canton was not slow in granting to the memorialists, when the scheme, perfected as it was by a leading firm of British engineers in Hongkong, was nursed and fostered by the deceased gentleman. Mr. Lau was appointed president of the River Bridge Co. Tenders were advertised locally and in England for a cantilever bridge for the Company, and it is matter of extreme regret that in its embryonic stage the author of the scheme should have passed away in so tragic a manner.

The deceased was known to be suffering from chronic diabetes. He was attended by his family physician—a member of a prominent firm of British doctors in Hongkong. For the past two months he was urged to proceed to Japan for his health, as it was feared that the worries inseparable from the magnitude of his business undertakings, not least of all the Canton Bridge Scheme, were beginning to tell on his impaired constitution. But he chose to neglect the best counsel, with such a sad ending as occurred this morning. The deceased was found dead at his residence, No. 17, Caine-Road. Friends arrived promptly as the shocking news reached them. The Police were communicated with, and subsequent investigations disclosed beyond a doubt that death was brought about by decomposed with a splash with their heads and faces into dreamland. In order that this movement on the part of the patriots may not be forgotten, Mr. Robert B. Wescott has collected a variety of editorials which appeared in the Manila Press before the *Katipunan* was suppressed, and with a full report of the proceedings at the monster gathering in the Grand Opera House, not to speak of 18 verses referring to the Red, White and Blue, and copies of the *Sedition* and *Flag* Laws, he has compiled a volume which no devout American can afford to miss. If "The Exaltation of the Flag" is absent from his library, it will not be sufficient for him to say that he has lent it to a friend, or that the book is busy learning it by heart and he doesn't want to trouble him or her. No, the real patriot will buy half-a-dozen "Exaltations" on the same principle as the Buddhist piles up a magnificent assortment of merits. Of course, we fully sympathize with the American in his desire to maintain the glory of his flag, especially when he finds it the subject of insult by a band of half-civilized barbarians. But unfortunately there are others who sully the flag and tarnish its reputation far more than the insurgents or whatever their specific title may be. Throughout the East, for we assume that the same thing applies to Manila, there is not a hoard of vice, den of iniquity, or house of assignation which does not at some time or another be decked itself with the American flag. Let it be known that there are Chinese who are as bad as the Americans, and that the Chinese are as bad as the Americans. As far as the Chinese are concerned, they are as bad as the Americans, and that the Chinese are as bad as the Americans.

The last Mr. Lau Chin Ting, who was sixty years of age at the time of his death, was a member of the Tung Wa Hospital Committee, in whose beneficent work he took a very lively and active interest. Apart from his official capacity his benevolence was unostentatious and extended to the relief of many needy friends and compatriots. He leaves a widow and a large family of children and grand-children to mourn his sad loss.

Besides owning property in Hongkong, the deceased had extensive interests in landed estates in the Portuguese Colony of Macao, holding a share at one time in the gambling farm in the neighbouring settlement.

The funeral takes place, as stated, on Saturday at noon. Throughout to-day a large number of friends visited the family of the deceased to express their condolence with them in their bereavement. The Directors of the Tung Wa Hospital are manifesting their sense of personal loss in the death of a colleague by the presentation of honorific posthumous scrolls in accordance with orthodox Chinese rites.

CHECKING THE ARMS TRAFFIC.

BRITISH CO-OPERATION IN HONGKONG.

Peking advises that the Hongkong Government has arranged to take the following measures, with a view to checking the illicit trade of arms between the Colony and the mainland of China.

Carriage shipped for Chinese ports must be accompanied with a special permit from the Commissioner of the I.M.C. British Consul at the Treaty-Port will be instructed to pay special attention to doubtful cargo and investigate it thoroughly before permitting it to proceed to its destination.

All trade between Hongkong and Macao will be subjected to special supervision.

As it has been ascertained that much of the arms and ammunition that find their way to the insurgents and conspirators in Kwangtung are supplied by Hongkong fishing boats, this craft will be strictly prohibited from carrying any arms whatever in future.

Substantial rewards will be given by the Colonial authorities for information leading to the seizure of contraband arms and ammunition.

Negotiations are also being conducted by the Chinese Minister in Paris to secure the co-operation of the French authorities in Indo-China along lines similar to those about to be adopted by the Government of Hongkong.

The Chinese authorities having been at once notified, a Magistrate with the usual retinue visited the spot and held an inquest. A splendid coffin, together with a new suit of clothes, complete, was sent by the British military authorities, and the friends of the deceased performed the usual offices identified with Chinese custom. They will remove the remains to-day at 6 a.m. for burial in the Native City. The man's

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Rey Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. W. Chalmers C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Com. Basil K. H. Taylor (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Wai Yuk, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT.

His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Broadwood, C.B. (the General Officer Commanding the Troops), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer); Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPER.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table, the following paper:—

Report of the Committee appointed to consider and make suggestions for dealing with the Cubicle Question.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 46 and 47. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of the Finance Committee (No. 8) was unanimously adopted.

EXTRA COLONIAL COMPANIES' REGISTERS.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Companies.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

Whereas many companies registered under the Companies Ordinance, 1855, carry on business in places outside the Colony and dealing in their shares are frequent in such places, but there is no provision for keeping local registers of members, and it is expedient that such provision as this Ordinance contains be made in that behalf. The Bill follows generally the lines of the Companies (Colonial Registers) Act 1883. The Governor-in-Council is empowered to relieve a company from the necessity of keeping its register at the registered office in Hongkong. In such case, the register kept at the head office of the company is to be deemed the register kept under Ordinance 1 of 1855.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding four million nine hundred and ninety-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars to the public service of the year 1908.

The Attorney-General seconded.

Of the unofficial members, only the representative for the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. E. A. Hewitt) and Mr. E. Osborne (Government nominee) addressed the Council on the Estimates for 1908. Their remarks are appended.

MR. HEWITT'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Hewitt.—Your Excellency, the Estimates have not been before the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and having had the advantage of hearing the remarks that Your Excellency made a fortnight ago, the unofficial members have since discussed these estimates and I have been requested to reply for them; though some of the others will have remarks of their own to make. In the first place I think we may sincerely congratulate Your Excellency on the very satisfactory financial condition of the Colony as set forth in the Estimates now before us. Of course, as we are aware, and as Your Excellency has pointed out, a very considerable proportion of our revenue is of a precarious nature, more particularly that portion derived from land sales and from the opium monopoly. At the present moment it is unquestionable that trade and business in general are very much depressed. If we required any proof of that statement it is found in the fact that all first-class stocks are much depressed and the assessment of property in the city of Victoria is some four per cent. below what it was last year. It is very evident that that increasing expenditure and still further reductions in the revenue to which Your Excellency has referred this year and to which your predecessor referred last year may continue and that the whole of the finances of this Colony will have to be reconsidered. There is therefore one point to which I particularly wish to direct attention. I refer to the question of the military contribution. This was a very old and burning question, as long ago as the sixties, when one of my predecessors in this Colony first resisted the imposition of the military contribution by the Home Government upon this Colony, and later the same gentleman has spoken against it in the House of Commons. Since then it has been repeatedly discussed and unofficial members have repeatedly complained of the excessive amount which we are called upon to pay by means of this military contribution. We are aware that the presence of a garrison adds to our prosperity, but the garrison is not maintained for our purposes, but for Imperial needs and not entirely for the benefit of the Colony. We do not consider that because we happen to be a Crown colony we should be called upon to contribute one-fifth of our total revenue for military contribution, especially when we see self-governing colonies infinitely wealthier than ourselves only paying a very trifling amount or nothing at all towards a military charge. With all due respect to the power who has levied this exaction upon the Colony I cannot but compare it to the nature of the stand-and-deliver demand from the highwayman who suddenly appears before us, puts a pistol at our heads and says "pay twenty cents in the dollar" while we have to seek what consolation we may find in the thought that we have still 80 cents left for our own needs. The question of the military contribution is one which deserves consideration at an early date. I for one think and have always maintained that it is correct that the Colony should contribute something towards the Imperial troops, but for a small colony the sum of \$1,200,000, as is the amount of our contribution this year, is excessive. There is one charge which falls under the head of military contribution, with which I am entirely in accord. That is the vote of 46,000 towards the Volunteers. I will not repeat what I have already said on this subject. It is very pleasing to learn that recruiting is going on satisfactorily, but it is disconcerting to find that when the Government proposes to found an infantry company so few of the younger members of this community come forward. I feel very strongly on the subject of the Volunteers from my past experience. I can only trust that the younger members of the Colony will come forward, knowing that the Government is making every effort to improve the status of Volunteers, and that they should do.

With regard to the Kowloon Railway, to which there has been very considerable reference, we are all agreed that it is sound business policy to press forward the construction of that railway as promptly as possible and if Your Excellency, during the following year, should find it necessary to call for

an extra vote to meet the needs of the railway I am quite sure the unofficial members will be only too glad to give it their support. It was hoped that when the railway was commenced that the work would be completed within three years, but at the present rate of progress I do not see how it would be completed before five years. I understand that it is not a want of funds which is responsible for the delay—but the want of trained men to supervise the detailed work. I understand that Your Excellency, since the last meeting has visited the whole route of the railway and as it is a matter very near to your heart we feel confident that every effort will be made to press on with the work under your guidance. As we are aware it is of vital importance that the railway should be constructed and opened as early as possible. It is estimated that within three years the section from our frontier to Canton will be completed and it is imperative that our portion should be ready at the same time. Those of us who have had experience in North China, Japan, and Indo-China are aware of the great development which follows the opening of railways and the enormous advantages to trade which accrues from any system of railways in the Far East. We are confident that the early opening of this railway must benefit not only the Colony, but the Hinterland as well. With regard to the floating fire engine, the vote for which appeared in the Estimates last year, and has been reintroduced this year, I would have thought that they would have drawn upon the wisdom of the ancients and would have learned possibly to prepare building material in advance, so as to get on rapidly with the work as did the ancient builders of whom we read: "The stone was made ready before it was brought so that there was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building." That seems to be the practical way to deal with the situation. It is incredible that after two or three thousand years our Public Works Department should not have learned the lesson. I can only say that no business firm would undertake to build a new office for itself and wait eight or ten years for the completion of the building. It would be most unbusinesslike for the unofficial members to be of the opinion that it is inadvisable to pay for public works out of loans unless absolutely necessary. That necessity had not arisen at the moment. We also agreed that it is most inopportune to increase taxation. If it be necessary to raise fresh funds during the course of the next year the unofficial members are unanimously agreed that it would be advisable to do so by means of a small loan instead of by increased taxation. With regard to the question of revenue, as Your Excellency showed in your speech of a fortnight ago, our sources are very precarious, and we have reason to believe they will be still more precarious in the immediate future. I think it would be opportune, representing the interests I do in this Chamber, to remind Your Excellency of the views of the Chamber of Commerce. A letter was addressed to the Government quite recently concerning the state of the opium trade. The attempt made by the Chinese Government, to put down the cultivation and consumption of opium, in their own country would, I feel sure, be warmly supported by the British Government—if the movement were a genuine one, but we must not allow the Chinese Imperial Government to take advantage of this movement which has arisen partly in China and partly at home to benefit their own trade at the expense of foreign trade. We know that the trade for many years has been very important not only for this Colony but for the great empire of India, and we also know that the Chinese provincial officials have done everything in their power for many years past to discourage the foreign opium trade, not because they were opposed to opium but because they saw in the foreign opium trade a very active agent working against their own personal interests. It is to the interest of the Chinese opium cultivator that the foreign opium should not compete against them. Foreign opium is carried throughout the whole empire free of custom and other dues, on the passes issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs. This represents so much loss to the provincial officials and they do not like it. We know that many of them are taking advantage of what ought to be an honest attempt to benefit their own interests. We have reason to believe that many are not sincere in their wish to put down production and consumption of opium but are working for their own pockets. With regard to sub-ordinary coinage, we hope that the experiment made by the Government in spending \$30,000 to go to a year in purchasing Hongkong subsidiary coinage will have the desired effect of rehabilitating our coinage at an early date. We are not yet in a position to say whether it will be a success or not. If it fails the Government will have to reconsider the question. In the meantime we are anxiously awaiting the report of the committee appointed by Your Excellency to consider this most important matter. The Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government last May on the subject. We pointed out that whatever steps may be taken by the Hongkong Government can only be of a local and temporary nature. We cannot possibly dissociate our coinage from that of the enormous empire to which we are in close proximity. The only real cure is to insist upon carrying out the provisions of the Treaty so that all mint shall be placed under imperial control and that there shall be a universal coinage for China. Coming to the very important question of public works, on which a large proportion of our revenue is spent, I regret to say, that after careful and deliberate consideration, I cannot consider that the present state of affairs is at all satisfactory. Year by year we see important works appear in the estimates and then withdrawn; nothing done, or very little done and the estimate carried on till next year—and so it goes on. I think myself and after all due deliberation, that a great part of this delay might easily be avoided. There is unquestionably delay in the construction of Government works, notably the Law Courts and the Post Office. They are very prominent works at the present moment. Apart from the necessity of preparing plans, sending them home for approval and receiving them again, there has been unnecessary delay. I find that the estimates for the Law Courts appeared in 1905 and we were told by Your Excellency that two years longer would be required to complete the Law Courts. At the present time, supposing the estimate is not exceeded, it is a small affair and there is no reason why it should not be carried through as speedily as possible. Before I leave the question of public works I can only repeat that I consider the works are unduly prolonged and dragged over an undue period of years. It is a waste and a thrifless sort of policy to follow. Every year important public works are demanded and still work ten or fifteen years old are in the estimates. I am very glad to hear that Your Excellency has at last solved the question of communication with Gap Rock and though a cable is not a very satisfactory means of communication it seems to be the only one possible under the circumstances. We trust that the communication will be restored. The new system of storm signals has proved entirely satisfactory. Your Excellency has made no reference to the Post Office at Lantau which appears from the Post Office at Lantau which was to be closed. It would be interesting to have an official statement on the matter. In the present estimate there is the sum of \$5,192 for the Tsimshau agency. Speaking for the Chamber of Commerce we recognise that it is not

years to complete and the Post Office seven or eight perhaps more, and in the meantime the Government are paying rent for the large building where part of the Government offices are located. A large profit has been lost to the Government during all these years through delay of the sale or rental of this land at present occupied by the Law Courts and Post Office. This is very bad financing. There is another point that adds very much to the delay, the fact that the works are each in the hands of one contractor, and that contractor is allowed practically unlimited time in which to carry out the work. In addition to the time spent in laying the foundations and preparing the plans, etc.—presumably the foundations are laid after the plans have been completed—there is a good deal of delay to the Observatory. Unofficial members do not consider that it is necessary to have a committee appointed, provided you are satisfied that the equipment is all that it should be. We are prepared to leave the master in the hands of Your Excellency. I can only state that we much appreciate the steps you have already taken to improve communication with Indo-China. I think it may be worth your while to consider whether communication cannot be improved between Mauchau and Hongkong. The number of telegrams is limited, but it could be increased if the Government are prepared to give a small sum. In any case we feel satisfied that entirely friendly relations will continue with the Jesuit Fathers at Sicawal and Manila to whom we owe such a debt of gratitude. At the last budget I spoke on the question of salaries and how many times they have, so to speak, grazed our door, and the Colony escaped by a hair's breadth. And what have we done during those 25 years? absolutely nothing; indeed, worse than nothing because we have permitted the Causeway Bay shelter, built in 1888 by men who, notwithstanding Dr. Eitel's strictures, were in this respect better men than we, who have permitted this shelter to sit up to such an extent that at low water a large proportion of it is dry land.

From the records of the Observatory now 25 years old, it would be interesting to learn how many times during that period we have suffered actual contact with typhoon and how many times they have, so to speak, grazed our door, and the Colony escaped by a hair's breadth. And what have we done during those 25 years? absolutely nothing; indeed, worse than nothing because we have permitted the Causeway Bay shelter, built in 1888 by men who, notwithstanding Dr. Eitel's strictures, were in this respect better men than we, who have permitted this shelter to sit up to such an extent that at low water a large proportion of it is dry land.

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the general public that our buildings should be of the inferior class that he desires to introduce. As regards laying out the main roads at Kowloon, a former colleague of my has friend advocated making the roads 120 feet wide, so it is obvious it is impossible to please everybody. He stated that Gascoigne Road was metalled from kerb to kerb. If that is so, I was not before aware of it and have heard it for the first time. I don't think that in the matter of this road any undue extravagance has been perpetrated.

After remarks by the Colonial Secretary and the Governor, the Bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the appointment of Public Notaries within the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a second time.

PUBLICATION OF SEDITIONOUS MATTER.

The Attorney General moved that the Bill entitled an Ordinance to prevent the publication of seditious matter, be read a second time.

NEW TERRITORIES COMMUNITIES.

On the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Local Communities Ordinance, 1899, was read a second and third time, and passed.

STOCKS.

The second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to limit the imposition by public exposure in the stocks, was postponed until this day week.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday, the 10th Oct., at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was unanimously agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:

PIRE DESPATCH BOXES.

A sum of one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, Fire Brigade, Special Expenditure, Despatch Boxes.

TYTAN WATERWORKS.

A sum of forty thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Water Works, Tytan Tuk scheme, first section.

This was all the business.

LIFE INSURANCE IN JAPAN.

UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY.

The business of the Japanese life-insurance companies during the first six months of this year showed unprecedented prosperity. Of the 26 existing companies those which secured new contracts amounting to 'more than' one million yen during the half year under review are as follows:—

First-half	First-half
1907.	1906.
Meiji Life... 16,459,000	13,903,000
Tsukoku Life... 5,233,000	2,842,000
Nippon Life... 4,438,000	3,744,000
Kyoto Life... 3,980,000	2,568,000
Akoku Life... 3,506,000	1,886,000
Jinju Life... 2,481,000	1,564,000
Naikoku Life... 1,758,000	1,189,000
Yurin Life... 1,322,000	1,325,000
Daido Life... 6,056,000	3,441,000
Chiyoda Life... 2,455,000	2,113,000
Nishu Life... 1,764,000	1,621,000
Nagoya Life... 2,542,000	1,554,000
Chobu Life... 2,773,000	1,349,000
Shinsu Life... 1,471,000	1,623,000

As shown by the above figures, the result of the business of all the companies shows, with a single exception, a remarkable increase as compared with the corresponding period of 1906. The following table gives the number and amount of contracts in force at the end of June last:—

No.	Contracts	Amount
Nippon Life... 129,434	149,408,000	
Tsukoku Life... 102,942	44,233,000	
Meiji Life... 86,562	41,910,000	
Kyoto Life... 55,545	21,801,000	
Daido Life... 62,177	21,911,000	
Chiyoda Life... 61,460	18,850,000	
Nishu Life... 52,203	17,045,000	
Chobu Life... 41,662	15,134,000	
Nagoya Life... 41,821	12,852,000	
Yurin Life... 27,454	9,472,000	
Dai-ichi Life... 34,565	9,398,000	
—apan Chronicle.	4,070	6,431,000

SAMPAN WOMAN'S SURPRISE.

A TRICKY BAG OF RICE.

Sept. 28th.

What was believed at first to have been a practical joke played on a coolie at West Point a few days ago, presents an entirely different aspect to-day. On Sunday morning last, it will be remembered, a District watchman arrested a street coolie on the Praha West for being in unlawful possession of a bag of what he thought, was rice. The coolie, Leung Hi, was removed to No. 7 Police Station and the watchman related his case to the officer on duty. Inspector Collier ordered the bag to be opened, and to the amazement of all around, the contents were discovered to be sand and stones! The whole station was amused, and Leung Hi was released from custody, it being the opinion that "poor" Leung was the victim of a trick, performed by some irresponsible person. Nothing more was heard of the affair until Thursday forenoon when Leung was hauled into the station again, followed by an irate sampan woman, who accused him of obtaining from her \$1.30 by means of a trick. She stated, in support of her allegation, that on the 5th instant, she met the accused in Connacht Road West carrying a bag on his shoulder. He asked her if she wanted to buy some cheap rice; he could sell her a bag (pointing to it) one he carried on his shoulder) for \$1.30. She agreed to the bargain, and the price asked for, took the bag and removed it on board her cargo-boat. Late that evening when she went to examine "her cheap bargain" she discovered she had been duped. The bag contained stones and sand! She did not report the matter to the police there and then, she stated, but waited her opportunity of meeting the swindler again. She kept a good look-out for days without any success, until Thursday morning when she spied him walking pass her boat.

This morning, at the Police Court, Leung Hi was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne in answer to a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. His Worship adjourned the case to allow the police to secure more witnesses, as the evidence he had heard would not warrant a conviction. Accused was allowed bail in the sum of \$50.

THE WUCHOW EMEUTE.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

OFFICIAL "SQUEEZE" ANSWERABLE.

A REMARKABLE FORECAST.

Wuchow, 26th September.

Advertising to the notes on the Likiu trouble question, published in your issue of the 25th, the following further particulars may be of interest.

One of the leading exporters of cereals throws some light on the present question. In an interview he stated: "The present trouble is serious. The ways of the Likiu officials are unknown to you foreigners. Take a typical case of what we have to experience in the importation of a single cargo of rice or wheat from so near a place as Kwei Ping. Between Kwei Ping and Wuchow we have to pass 3 Likiu barriers, and this is what happens: On arrival at the first barrier the master of the junk hands in his *Tung Shui* document for, say, 100 piculs of cereals. The *Tung Shui* system came into existence with the ratification of the Sir James Mackay Treaty in 1898 whereby it was established that a merchant could ship goods from one port of origin to port of destination under a cargo certificate system, and pay one export duty at port of shipment and one import duty at port of destination. The issue of a cargo certificate for the original amount of goods shipped is called a *Tung Shui* document, and a cargo covered by such a document was exempt from payment of further fees or taxes at barriers. Well, this is entirely ignored by the Likiu officials. On handing over our *Tung Shui* document to the Likiu official in charge, he carefully examines it and then tries to find fault with the seals, the date or some other trivial thing. After a vexatious and unnecessary detention, we are informed that the Likiu official does not believe that the junk contains only 100 piculs. The Likiu people insist that the junk holds 150 piculs or so and eventually coolly informs us that he has decided that the junk has at least 120 piculs on board. The master is then argued out and eventually we get an ultimatum to pay duty on a 20% excess or be refused a clearance. In the end we pay this "squeeze" of 20 per cent. A repetition occurs at the second and third barrier, and by the time the cargo is landed in Wuchow we have paid duty on 60 per cent of an imaginary excess."

It is a pleasure to record that the loss of life is supposed to be an act of incendiarism in connection with the Likiu trouble, the origin of which have already been fully dealt with in the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. The fire, if an accidental one, is a remarkable coincidence as it will be recollected that it was reported in your columns of the 23rd that trouble would ensue on the 27th instant, and sure enough there was, too. The present outbreak of fire was more than a coincidence as another outbreak of fire occurred in a different part of the City, just when the big fire was at its height.

The latter, however, was easily put out and no casualties are reported in connection with this fire.

H.M.S. "ROBIN" TO THE RESCUE.

H.M.S. *Robin*, which was at anchor in mid-stream, hastily got up steam and cast a hand boat there, and everywhere. Lieut. Commander C. C. Walcott and the crew of H.M.S. *Robin* were indefatigable in their attempts to save life and property, and rendered most valuable assistance in towing cargo boats, junks, and pontoons out of the fire line, into places of safety.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

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CESSION OF TRADE AT NANNING.

Telegraphic advices have been received by several Foreign and Chinese firms to the effect that a complete cessation of business took place yesterday morning, at that port.

This is evidently, in accord with the recent Likiu trouble which affects the whole of the upper river between Wuchow and Nanning.

The seriousness of this sudden suppression of trade has already been pointed out, and if a compromise is not satisfactorily and speedily accomplished the loss to petty merchants and the consumer will be most trying.

THE HONGKONG TRAGEDY.

A QUERRE STORY.

The *Manila Times* of 23rd ultimo says:—

Walter H. Adzets, alias Anderson, Jones, etc., who was extradited from the Philippines Saturday, is apparently not going to be convicted without some effort at defence. A short, very set man, dressed in black, has made his appearance on the scene, presumably conjured up out of Adzets' imagination. This is the man, Adzets says, who has hand-throated Gertrude Dayton in the Hongkong Hotel, on that fatal night, or rather early morning of August 5. It is probable Adzets will have a very hard time convincing the Hongkong jury of the existence of this strange individual.

Just prior to the sailing of the *Robin* on Saturday afternoon it was learned so far as would be divulged, who the alleged "other" parties were to whom W. H. Adzets referred in speaking of his trial for murder in Hongkong. When the suspected murderer of Gertrude Dayton discovered that no relief could be expected and that he was being returned to the scene of the crime, the Supreme Court having refused a writ of habeas corpus, he spoke freely to those around him of the defence he expected to make.

He alleged his own innocence of the crime of murder. He said in part that he and Gertrude Dayton had quarrelled at the Hongkong Hotel, but that later they had made up and went to spend the evening among acquaintances. He said they drank freely and returned at a very late hour. When they left the hotel they were approached by a short, heavy-set man dressed in black, who spoke to the Dayton woman, asking where was the money she had stolen. She talked to him a short time, then ran in a rage and soon joined him at the door.

He said they returned at a very late hour and that when he awoke next morning he found the Dayton woman missing. He thought she had gone downstairs and paid no attention to her absence. Later he went downstairs and then, returning to the room, found the woman still missing. He said he had occasion to look into the trunk, and to his surprise found the body of the woman, who, he said, must have been murdered while he was sleeping off his debauch of the night before. He admitted that he had the trunk and the body on his hands and thought the best thing to do was to get rid of them as best he could. When approached as to how he came into possession of the body, he said he believed the small man dressed in black had committed the crime while he, Adzets, slept.

"Who was the small man dressed in black?" he was asked. "I am not certain," he replied, "but I have my opinion and if it can be proved that the man whom I suspect was in Hongkong at the time, there may be something doing in the way of a sensational."

So far the populace are very reluctant in their opinion as to the cause of the fire. Some hold it was incendiarism pure and simple and others stoutly affirm that the origin of the fire was purely accidental and it was only a remarkable coincidence that the fire broke out on the morning when trouble was expected.

Which of these opinions is correct time alone will show.

Meanwhile, since the big fire, very little is heard of the suppression of trade. The various sites are still smouldering, but all danger is now at an end, as far as the fire is concerned.

The approximate estimate of damage and loss of life exceeds that given in your telegram. The loss of life is estimated by the Chinese to be between 150 and 200 lives, and the property destroyed will aggregate considerably over half a million dollars. A good many of the business houses destroyed were insured with Hongkong Companies and these will be called upon to pay up some \$150,000. The fire occurred in practically the busiest and wealthiest portion of the town and the loss therefore is great. The Sa Kai Street has been almost entirely demolished; houses on both sides of the street being burnt down to the ground or gutted. The Kow Fung Street and the Fuh Ho Beach have suffered severely.

It is a very serious thing, but we have no alternative and we are firmly resolved to stick up for our rights."

The merchant positively refused to give any information of what nature the trouble, if any, would be. Rumour says that the burning of the big Likiu station, below the Custom House, will be one of the acts of destruction.

There is no sign of any anti-foreign feeling, but it is understood locally that the British Consul thought it advisable to hurry H.M.S. *Robin* up from Yuen Sing as a precaution measure.

The merchant is still silent.

The following is a list of losses incurred by the biggest merchants, shopkeepers, etc.

Kwong Yuen Tai & Co., Sundries and General Importers, \$10,000, insured \$25,000.

Tai Kee & Co., Kerosene Oil Merchants, \$60,000, Insurance \$25,000.

Cheung Piee Goods Hong, \$30,000, Insurance \$15,000.

Wong Cheung Kun & Co., Chinese Medicine Shop, \$10,000, Insured.

Pow Ah Steam Launch Co., Pai and Cargo \$20,000, Partly insured.

Kwan On Pontoon, Hotel and Fan Tan Hall, totally destroyed.

Sai Ying Lin—Pai, Hotel and Fan Tan Hall, totally destroyed.

Mo Sing and Yue On pontoon; general merchants totally destroyed.

In addition to the above there are some cargo hulls, three flower boats, 15 cargo boats and small junks, and a large quantity of smaller craft, like sampans, fire wood boats, etc., and lastly some three hundred houses, varying in value from a couple hundred dollars to \$30,000 a piece.

The Chinese say that this is the second biggest fire in the annals of Wuchow, a bigger one occurring a couple years before this port was opened. It was expected that there would be a lot of rowdiness in the City last night, but bar a few petty cases of thieving nothing startling is reported. The British Consulate was furnished with an armed guard from H.M.S. *Robin*, in case of trouble, but nothing untoward occurred. Early this morning the harbour presented a busy spectacle. Steam launches were in great request to tow pontoons back to their original sites, and the launches took advantage of the occasion to put a premium on their services. The s.s. *Chun Po* towed Messrs. Edwards & Co.'s pontoon back into position last night, but the remainder of the business boats returned to their moorings early this morning.

The story of the proprietor of the restaurant and two of his waiters told was that defendant visited the eating house last evening and ordered a meal. No sooner had he taken a seat at the table than the Chinese saw trouble ahead; for when defendant was handed his first course—a plate of ham and eggs—he flung the eggs at the waiter's head and ate the ham. After having satisfied his appetite and quenched his thirst defendant proceeded to leave the premises. He was stopped, and asked to pay up.

Hongkong Hotel. He spoke as to removing certain luggage from the hall of the hotel to room 184; and identified the luggage as that belonging to the European who occupied room 14. On the following day—the 4th August—witness was ordered to remove a trunk from room 184. He, with the assistance of other coolies, carried it to the lift, and saw it safely below. Later witness was again called and a European pointed to a camphor-wood box which he wanted taken to his room.

Mr. Morris—You said you took that big box (the Saratoga trunk) to the lift on the morning of the 4th ult. Was anybody with it?—Yes, the guest.

Can you recognise the guest?—Yes (pointing to the accused).

You failed to recognise him in jail?—Yes.

Mr. Harding—Why did you fail to recognise him in jail?—Because there were too many men there.

It's a fact that because that man is in the dock now you recognise him?—Yes.

If I were in the dock you would recognise me too?—No.

What is the difference in appearance between me and the accused?—He is a bit taller.

How long have you been employed in the hotel?—Three months.

Where were you employed before you went to the Hongkong Hotel?—On the *Fatshau* steamer.

And you never carried camphor-wood boxes on board the *Fatshau* steamer?—No.

Is not room No. 199 on the fifth floor?—Yes.

Is it not a fact that on 3rd August some luggage was taken to that room?—I did not say so.

Do you know what that box (the Saratoga) contained when it was brought to the hotel?—Clothing, I suppose. I never heard a box holding anything else.

At this point our representative left the Court. There is much speculation going on at the present time as to how long the trial will last. In all, we are informed that 28 witnesses will be examined, and as there are still a few more to come it is expected that the trial will run well into next week.

RAUB GOLD MINE.

The General Manager's report for the four weeks ending 7th September states that the Mine Measurements, and assay results of prospecting work shows a total of 440 feet for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 17 feet sinking, 17 feet rising, 309 feet driving and 197 feet cross cutting, as against a total of 517 feet for the previous four weeks.

MINES.

Bukit Komam.—The main shaft has been sunk 13 feet, making a total depth of 106 feet below the 440 feet level, at 100 feet or 50 feet below surface, a cross cut has been started to the east and taken 4 feet. The sinking of the shaft is being continued to provide space for ore shoots.

410 ft. Level Drive South. This end has been driven 11 feet bringing the total to 297 feet. The lode 54 in. wide assays about 23 dwts.

440 ft. Level North Drive South on footwall. To this has been added 11 feet making a total of 55 feet. The lode 32 in. wide gives a value of 44 dwts.

From the Winze the drive has been taken from 29 to 43 feet, exposing a lode 47 in. wide worth 34 dwts.

340 ft. Level North Drive on Hanging Wall Branch. This has been driven 8 feet, making a total of 143 feet. The lode 62 in. wide is worth 5 dwts.

340 ft. Level North Winze on Hanging Wall Branch. This has been deepened 14 feet making the total depth 28 feet. The lode 36 in. wide assays 1 dwts.

Cross cutting for stoping filling, 16 feet.

Stopes. The following have been in operation. Above the 440 feet level: 2 stopes. Lode 87 in. wide worth 13 dwts. Above the 310 feet level: 2 stopes. Lode 65 in. wide worth 14 dwts.

Above the 240 feet level, 2 stopes. Lode 75 in. wide worth 5 dwts.

STOPE MINE.

160 feet Level Drive South. This has been extended 17 feet making a total of 440 feet. The lode 50 in. wide is worth 13 dwts per ton.

160 feet Level Drive South Rise. This has been taken from 10 feet to 27 feet. The lode 47 in. wide is worth 18 dwts.

160 feet Level Drive North. To this has been added 23 feet bringing the total distance to 68 feet. At this point a bunch of quartz is 8 in. wide has been struck, which in value is equal to the drive opposite. It is now hoped that we are on the extension of the lode north.

No 3 Winze from surface. This has been sunk 13 feet making the total depth 60 feet. It is expected to connect this with the rise from the 160 feet level early in the coming month.

Cross cutting for stoping filling, 32 feet.

Stopes. Above the 440 feet level: 1 stope, lode 73 in. wide worth 14 dwts. Above the 360 feet level: 1 stope, lode 47 in. wide worth 13 dwts.

BALACCA.

Cross cut for Wing in Melaca Hill. This has been advanced 5 feet making a total of 15 feet. A bunch of quartz has been passed through about 48 in. wide, on low grade.

General.—The earthworks, cutting in place of the tunnel over the flume has been completed. From the Willey Tunnels 13 tons 14 cwt of gun-cotton have been won, worth 2 oz. 7 dwts per ton, during the month.

M.LL RETURNS.

KOMAN. Stamps Working 40. Period of work: 28 days, less 1.6 days for clean up and repairs.

Tons Crushed, Komam 2,714.

Stamps.

1 lbs. 3,08

Amalgam Collected 2,690 oz, producing

Reverted Gold 907

Smelted 889,550 oz.

Average yield per ton 5.54 dwts.

Value of tailings 1.23

B. MALACCA.

No. 1 Mill ran 24 days.

11 " 24 " surface ore and

265 tons mine ore.

Amalgam collected 161 ozs, producing

Reverted Gold 162

Smelted 159

Average yield per ton 1.46 dwts.

Total tons crushed 5,179

Amalgam 3,084 oz.

Smelted gold 1,048,55

Average fineness 943.08

Average yield per ton 3.89 dwts.

W. H. MARTIN,

General Manager.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

WELCOME TO SIR CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 7th September.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company have issued a circular to all the shareholders of the Company to assemble on the 25th day of the 8th moon—the 2nd proximo—at the office of the Company to extend a welcome to their newly-appointed president, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng and to invite him to take over charge of the district.

FOR THE VICEROY'S CONVENIENCE.

The Commodore of the Canton Naval Department has ordered the Chinese gunboat *Pi Li* to be put in readiness and steam got up in case H.E. Viceroy Chang should at any time desire to visit any of the Government departments situated in the outlying portions of the district.

FATHAM (INDU-TRIES).

Reports from Fatham state that the commercial prospects of that place are for the present very unpromising, as the two principal industries of the city have shown signs of setback, namely, the cloth weaving factories and the silk factories. Since the beginning of the year, the cloth factories have done business to the extent of some 1,000,000 dollars less than the corresponding period for last year. The silk factories business is also declining, from the fact that only two-fifths of the number of employees, who, in former years, could all obtain employment, are now being engaged in the work. Besides the industrial depression, all other branches of trade have also suffered more or less.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, H.E. Viceroy Chang will receive the Canton Commissioner of Customs, Mr. P. H. King, and at 11 o'clock will receive the German Consul at Canton.

LINKIN COLLECTIONS.

A report has been received at the Viceroy's yamen from the *weiyan* in charge of the Linkin station, at Limchow, to the effect that, owing to the unrest in the country, the collection of linkin dues since the sixth moon has fallen to almost infinitesimal amount. The local merchants have suspended business, thus causing stagnation in trade, which materially affects the collection of dues.

THE ARTI-OPIUM PROPAGANDA.

The Chinese residing in Milla have sent a sum of \$3 being subscriptions collected towards the funds for the Central Anti-Opium Association together with a letter expressing the hope that the movement will be carried to a successful end.

EXECUTION OF ROBBERS.

Yesterday, by order of the authorities, four robbers who were extradited from Hongkong, were beheaded in the presence of the Namhoi Magistrate and the British Consul-General at Canton, for having been found guilty of committing armed robbery.

A NEW PRISON.

The Magistrates of Namhoi and Punyu, owing to the lack of accommodation in the industrial institutions in connection with the prisons, some time ago proposed the transforming of the old prison and gaol of the Kwangchow Prefecture's yamen into an industrial institution and the proposal was sanctioned by the Authorities and the work of rebuilding the prison was begun. The fund for this work has been authorised and a sum of \$30,000 was taken out of the Provincial Treasurer's yamen for the purpose, besides several large sums of money obtained from other sources.

POLICE SCHOOLS.

The Police Department, in connection with which a Primary Police School was opened last year, is now contemplating the opening of a Middle and a High School for the completion of the studies of the students of the Primary School. Three hundred students will be received into these two schools and the Department has issued a notice advising the public of an examination to be held to select suitable students for them.

26th September.

THE SOUTHERN UPHEAVER.

A letter received from the prefecture of Yumchow states that Brigadier-General Li Chuan has stationed troops on different points of the prefecture and have also placed troops on the boundaries to prevent the rebels from scattering and finding into other prefectures. The Kwangsi authorities have also taken concerted action in co-operating with the authorities of the sister province in sending troops and placing them at suitable points on the borders and assisting in every way in putting down the rising.

THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

H.E. Wu Shang-lun to-day resumed charge of his former post as Provincial Treasurer of the province of Kwangtung.

ANTI-OPIUM PROPAGANDA.

It is ascertained from the returns of the Central Anti-Opium Association that, since the opening of that institution, 5,638 opium smoking individuals have applied for licences and also for anti-opium pills. It is reported that about half of that number have recovered from their habit, and the rest are expected to be rid of the drug by the end of the ninth moon. The number of opium-smoking patients admitted to the Refugees' clinic is 1,000, of whom 900 have already recovered from their vice and have been discharged from that institution, whilst fourteen of the patients died during the period. There are still seventy-one patients remaining in the hospital and fifty of these are in course of recovery and will soon be discharged. Those of the patients who are in better health are sent out to the re-settlement grounds each day for recreation and exercise, in order to more quickly recuperate their health.

ANTI-OPIUM PROPAGANDA.

On the 25th instant, the police of the No. 7 Police Station arrested an opium smoker, who was charged with breach of the anti-opium regulations and was fined \$3.

ON THE 26th INSTANT.

On the 26th instant, a cargo boat laden with a cargo of about 100 casks of ground nut oil, which was proceeding from the prefecture of Welchow to this port, when, passing a place called Luk Po, in the prefecture of Shiu Hing, was attacked by a large gang of robbers numbering several hundred who were dressed in up-to-date clothes as students and some were under the disguise of Government soldiers. All the shops in the market about 250 in number were ransacked and all the valuables, which the robbers could lay their hands on were taken away. During the engagement over ten people were killed by the robbers and several others were wounded. At about 4 o'clock, the robbers made off with their spoils together with two men of one of the ships, who were kidnapped. The whereabouts of these two captives are not yet known. The boat carried away is estimated at an enormous amount of money.

LINKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of linkin dues for the ten days from the 10th day of the 8th moon to the 20th day, as reported by the Canton Linkin Bureau, is Taels 53,160.

OPIUM SMOKER FINED.

On the 23rd instant, the police of the No. 7 Police Station arrested an opium smoker, who was charged with breach of the anti-opium regulations and was fined \$3.

ON THE 26th INSTANT.

On the 26th instant, a lecture on the evils of the opium vice was given at the headquarters of the Central Anti-Opium Association, in Mud'an Shu Yuen, at Ha Kau Po, here was a large assembly which numbered several thousand, among whom were several Japanese ladies.

1st October.

MACAO'S BOUNDARIES.

H.E. Viceroy Chang has despatched a telegram to the Waiwupu at Peking to the effect that the Port-queste in Macao is alleged to have encroached upon Chinese territory beyond the 7th moon, is put at 181, of whom 9 have already recovered from their vice and have been discharged from that institution, whilst fourteen of the patients died during the period. There are still seventy-one patients remaining in the hospital and fifty of these are in course of recovery and will soon be discharged.

Those of the patients who are in better health are sent out to the re-settlement grounds each day for recreation and exercise, in order to more quickly recuperate their health.

ST. RING KERO ENE.

In the course of the day's work, which was to be done by the fire which took place a short time ago, Tung Hing Street, in the kerosene oil stores, the people of the neighbouring streets have drawn up a code of regulations which only permit of two cans of oil to be stored in each of these shops at a time, when they are allowed to be stored in these premises, but in other places where the danger does not threaten the public safety so much. The infringement of these regulations is proposed to be made punishable by law. These regulations have been presented to the Magistrate of Macao for approval and if sanctioned will be carried into effect at once.

WU TING FANG.

Confirmatory news is now to hand as to the appointment of H.E. Wu Ting-fang as Minister of Finance to the United States of America, Mexico and Peru. H.E. Wu is now here on some important business.

MACAO BOUNDARIES.

H.E. Viceroy Chang received telegraphic instructions from the Waiwupu at Peking a day or two ago, ordering him to make an inquiry into the question of the exact boundaries of Macao and also to inquire into matters concerning the West River cruising launches and to report to the capital in due course.

A Yumchow telegram states that, a few days ago, the Brigadier-General of Yumchow, Li Chuan, with troops had an encounter with the rebels in the vicinity of the district of Tung Hing. The engagement lasted for several hours, with the result that twenty-nine of the bandits were more or less wounded whilst two of the imperial troops were wounded and one killed.

ST. KUANG LAUNCH SERVICE.

A Yumchow telegram states that, a few days ago, the Brigadier-General of Yumchow, Li Chuan, with troops had an encounter with the rebels in the vicinity of the district of Tung Hing. The engagement lasted for several hours, with the result that twenty-nine of the bandits were more or less wounded whilst two of the imperial troops were wounded and one killed.

W. H. MARTIN,

General Manager.

ACCORDING to a Tokio telegram, seventy-five bankers and merchants have been decorated; eleven Tokio journalists, who organized the National Aid Society during the war, have also had honours conferred upon them.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. Ltd., announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending September 19, 1907, amounted to 20,415.85 tons and the sales during the same period to 15,000.87 tons.

THERE has been renewed trouble between the Chinese and Japanese military authorities at Changchun. Two soldiers were arrested by the Japanese authorities. The Japanese soldiers were assailed by native police, who, however, failed to prevent the arrest by Japanese police. The Chinese policemen then struck, and this has led to a state of anarchy among the police at Changchun.

SPECIAL War Honours were published in Tokio on 21st ulto, promoting and creating ten peers. Marquises Yamagata, Ito and Oyama are created Princes, Counts Inouye, Matsukata, Katsura and Nobe are promoted to the rank of Marquises, Admirals Yamamoto and Togo and Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nobe received the title of Baron; Viscount Komura that of Count and General Terauchi, Viscount The Vice-Ministers of War, of the Navy, of Foreign Affairs, of Finance and of Communications during the War are made Barons; while the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of both Houses are decorated, and members of both Houses during the War are either decorated or receive temporary rewards. Another list of ten peers of special War Honours was published on the 23rd ulto. It includes Baron Suyematsu and Kaneko, promoted to be Viscounts; and Governor Matsuo and Vice-Governor Takahashi of the Bank of Japan, and Inspector-General Mekuni of the Korean Finances, who are created Barons.

It has been noticeable that, for some issues past the *Far Eastern Review*, while still maintaining its high character as a trade, industrial and engineering journal, has been devoting most of its labour to the exploitation of the Philippines Islands. We have had long and no doubt interesting articles on the remarkable development of the Philippines in the construction of railways, the formation of roads, the opening up of new agricultural districts, the working of mines and so forth, but even elaborate descriptions of America's youngest are apt to pall, particularly when the growing interests of Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and the Federated Malay States were forgotten or neglected. On the principle that enough is as good as a feast, we are glad to observe from the latest number of the *Far Eastern Review* that a halt has been called in the work of "boozing" or perhaps it would be "boozing" the Philippines, and some attention has been given to affairs which are taking place outside the thousand and one islands down south. No doubt this view may be termed "blinderish" by the patriotic American Filippino, and may even be characterised as heretical, but after all there are other places in the Far East, as the advertisement columns of the *Review* itself proves, where important undertakings are being established and important works carried to completion. We, therefore, welcome the broader outlook which is the main feature of the September number of the *Review*. An excellent survey, with illustrations, is given of the work in connection with the construction of the Shanghai tramway system, while among the other articles which appeal to a wide circle of readers are "Mining in the Federated Malay States," which deals principally with Raub's the "Pasig Extension of Manila Electric Railway," and "Brennan's Monorail Railway." Some photographs of Hongkong's buildings are given, but whether they have been taken from the best view points is a matter of opinion. The *Far Eastern Review* for September is decidedly in advance of its predecessors from the stand-point of the general reader, and its summary of company meeting reports should be found useful by investors and merchants alike.

Steamers Expected.

Yacht.	From	Arrives	By
Persia	Shanghai	O. & O. Co.	Oct. 1
Sikh	Keelung	D. & O. Co.	Oct. 1
Kaga Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K. Co.	Oct. 1
Goeben	Shanghai	M. & Co.	Oct. 1
Roer	Singapore	M. & Co.	Oct. 1
Wakamya Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K. Co.	Oct. 1
Fookang	Calcutta	I. M. & Co.	Oct. 1
Minnesota	Japan	N. Y. K. Co.	Oct. 1
Hongkong Maru	Japan	T. K. K. Co.	Oct. 1
Kagoshima Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K. Co.	Oct. 1
P. Waldemar	Sydney	M. & Co.	Oct. 1
Kumsang	Calcutta	I. M. & Co.	Oct. 1
Emp. of Japan	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Oct. 1

The Ships Passed Canal.

3rd September—Anchored, Mackau, Peiping, Bawali, Nyassa, China (Ava), Poona, Brighton, Ceylon Maru, Keish, St. Petersburg, 5th September—Glaucus, Yarra, Kamakura Maru, Hakata Maru, Pak Ling, Hohenfels, 10th September—Hakata Maru, Zitien, 13th September—Brisbane, Durban, B. P. 1907, 13th September—Prometheus, Salazar, Sante, Asama, Asama, Gaudia, Glaucus, No. 17, 17th September—Albion, Dumbartonshire, Smita, Orwell, Room, Scandia, 20th September—Ardfern, British Isles, Bergmon, Moyra, Hitha Maru, Blue Sway, P. R. Lutbold, Sado Maru, Asara, Sibylla, 24th September—Aljoli, Verona, Aspera, 27th September—Achilles, Kinsale, Polynesia, 1st October—Ambrida, Bantam, P. R. Lutbold, Sado Maru, Scandia.

Arrived at Home—3rd September—Friedrich Ferdinand, Albatross, Braemer, Silesia (Ger.), Wanda Maru, Erskine, Prins Ludovic, 6th September—Cochin, Pilsen, Smita, 10th September—Colombia Maru, 11th September—Willebad, 17th September—Ceylon Maru, Salazar, Hakata Maru, Zitien, 20th September—Nyassa, 27th September—Sado Maru, Sinter, Prins Regent Lutbold, 1st October—Polynesia, Scandia.

BOOK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCKS.			
H.M.S. Fame	at Kowloon Dock		
Mills			
Antra			
Changsha			
Powhatan			
Lungshan			
Oct. 5th	Oct. 8th		
10 a.m.	4 p.m.		
3007	3009		
Barometer			
Temperature	75		
Humidity			
Wind			

Intelligence.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS—*Telegraph*, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China. Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and appropriate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages \$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be arranged from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the *Hongkong Telegraph* Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOB PRINTING.

Job printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PRINTERS.

HARPS.

CIRCULARS.

All job printing is done upon European paper, which is cut, 1000 from iron, and remarkably cheap.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Salaries given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.
1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	£ MILLION'S PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT 100% OF LAST QUOTATION BASED ON LAST THREE YEARS' DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATION
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	40,000	£15	£125	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,707,167	£1.15 for 1 year ending 30.6.07 (8%)	10%	105 on May 16, 1907 new issue London 27/1/07 ex new issue
National Bank of China, Limited	6,075	£7	£0	£15,751	£500,000	£77,203	£2 (London) 3/6 for 10%	10%	105 new issue London 27/1/07 ex new issue
Cancon Insurance Office, Limited	6,000	£10	£0	£1,617,000	£500,000	£73,038	£2 (London) 3/6 for 10%	10%	105 new issue London 27/1/07 ex new issue
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1,500,000	£1,500,000	£185,500	£2 for 1905	10%	105 new issue London 27/1/07 ex new issue
China Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	£10	£100	£1,700,000	£700,000	£1,400,400	£1.10 for 10 per cent	10%	105 new issue London 27/1/07 ex new issue
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	7,000	£100	£50	£1,356,000	£1,356,000	£746,407	£1.1 for year ending 31.12.06	10%	110 sellers
 FIRE INSURANCES.									
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	£100	£50	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£162,800	£1 and bonus £2 on 10%	10%	105 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	£120	£50	£1,250,000	£1,250,000	£655,200	£10 for year ending 10/12/06	10%	105 buyers
 SHIPPING.									
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	£25	£5	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£500	£1 for 1906	6%	105 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	£50	£50	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	Nil	£4 for year ending 10/12/06	10%	105 new issue
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	60,000	£15	£15	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£17,201	£1 for 1st half year ending 30.6.07	10%	105 new issue
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (Deferred)	6,000	£5	£5	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£2,624	£1 for 1906 @ ex 2/2/06—£1.1 per share	10%	104.50
Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	100,000	£15	£10	£1,547,725	£1,547,725	£1,327	Interim of £1.1 for account 1907	10%	110 sellers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	300,000	£1	£1	£1,517,725	£1,517,725	£73,370	£1.1 for 1st half year ending 30.6.07	10%	111.50 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£5	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£737	£1.1 for 1st half year ending 30.6.07	10%	110 buyers
Shau Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	7,000	£15	£10	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£8,730	Final of £1.1 making £1.6 for 100	10%	110 sellers
 REFINERIES.									
Java Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£10,218	£1 for year ending 31.12.06	10%	109 sellers
Lucon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£8,935	£1 for year ending 31.12.06	10%	107.50 sellers
Malacca Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	£100	£100	£1,000,000	£1,000				

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

NEW SERIES No. 5581

庚午年八月廿二日

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907.

五十年一月四日

3/- PER ANNUM
SIXPENCE COPY, 10 CENTS

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP Ver 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,000,000

Branches and Agents.
TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KORE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
VONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MIKUDEN.
HOMIAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed deposit—

For 12 months 5% p.a.

" 6 " 4% "

" 3 " 3% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA; THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$3,900,000
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$5,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account, at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 12 months 4% per annum.

6 " 4 " " "

3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tiananfu Tsinanfu Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warschauer & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Siem, a.m.

Norddeutsche Bank-in-Hamburg, Hamburg

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koenig

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank

Munich.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on term which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted

F. JUNG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL
MAATSCHAFT.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (L3,750,000)

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (L 417,000)

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,

Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,

Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasembon, Tjilatjap,

Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Koti,

Radjah (Acheen), Bandjernas.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bontebay, Colombo,

Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Ban-

kok, Saigon, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah

Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
Letters of Credit payable in all important places
of the world and transacts every description of
Banking and Exchange business.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per
annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.

6 " 3% "

3 " 3% "

J. BOETIE,
Manager.

16, Des Voeux Road Central.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$10,000,000

Sterling \$1,000,000 at 2% = \$10,000,000

Silver \$1,750,000 = \$21,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Henry Kelswick, Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq.

E. Shellim, Esq.

A. Goetz, Esq.

H. A. W. Stade, Esq.

C. R. Lemmann, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

for 12 months, 2% per cent per annum.

for 6 months, 3% per cent per annum.

for 12 months, 4% per cent per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per
cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4% per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 800,000

Shortly to be increased to £ 1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £ 1,075,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent per
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

6 " 3% "

3 " 3% "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

NEDERLANDSCHE INDISCHE
HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (L3,750,000).

Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).

Reserve Fund Fl. 2,112,707.30 (L470,480)

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandoeung and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.

London: The Swiss Bankverein.

Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin: Deutsche Bank.

Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Vienna: Union Bank.

Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Notice of Firm.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR
and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for
the above Company, we shall be
pleased to give any information as to rates of
passage, &c., in connection with the

above.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
balances.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM",	1,363 tons	Captain S. Bell Smith.
"BOWAN",	1,358	H. I. Black.
"FATSHAN",	1,260	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN",	1,991	B. Branch.
"HEUNGSHAN",	1,998	R. D. Thomas.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN",	1,051 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
"SUI-TAI",	1,051	G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN",	219 tons	Captain W. Reynell. (At Dock).
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A.M.		
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.		

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM",	1,588 tons	Captain J. Willow.
"NANNING",	569	Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. [19]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP
COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers

"LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by Electricity.

A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. [14]

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF
STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU", 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN", 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 9:30 A.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5:15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Trans. Station).

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETT & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. [170]

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETT & CO.,

General Agents,

Hongkong, 26th September, 1907. [189]

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.

Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells, Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEF" HONGKONG, Telephone No. K4.

Proprietor.

[188]

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Length Inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK.

Length Inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama Harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1907. [57]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"ROOM", Capt. Melchers	About TUESDAY, 8th Oct., 1907.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO", Capt. F. Sembill	WEDNESDAY, 9th Oct., 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"GOETHE", Capt. Wilhelm	WEDNESDAY, 9th Oct., 1907.
MANILA, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, SIMPSONSFELD, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA", Capt. v. Miesen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 10th Oct., 1907.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WILHELM", Capt. W. v. Seiden	About THURSDAY, the 18th Oct., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1907. [1]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

[1]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW,

the 5th October, 1907, at 3:30 P.M. at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JAPANESE CURIOS

Comprising—

CARVED BRASS BOWLS, VASES,

INCENSE BURNERS, JAPANESE TEM-

PLE TORIYE, OLD BRONZE VASES,

GONGS, IVORY CARVINGS, GOLD and

SILVER CLOISONNE WARE, IMARI and

MAKUDZU VASES, SILK-EMBRO-

DERED SCREENS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TELEGRAMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1907. [85]

Hotel.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

HOT, and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED, ELECTRIC FANS

(if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each

floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [87]

To Let.

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-

Intimation.

W.M.
POWELL,
LTD.,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Children's

Outfitting

Dept.

DAINTY
STYLES
IN
CHILDREN'S
MILLINERY.

BOYS'
COATS
and
TUNICS.

INFANTS'
CLOAKS
and
PELISSES.

W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,
HONGKONG.

Public Companies.

THE
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF
AND GODOWN COMPANY
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF
AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, will be
held at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s
Office, King's Building, Connaught Road,
Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October,
1907, at 12.30 P.M., when the abridged
resolutions, which were passed at the Extra-
ordinary General Meeting of the Company
held on the 16th day of September, 1907, will be
submitted for confirmation as special
resolutions:

1.—That the capital of the Company be
increased from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000
by the creation of 10,000 new shares of
\$50 each.

2.—That such new shares be issued at par
and be offered to those persons who are
registered as shareholders of the Company
on 1st December, 1907, in the proportion
of one new share for every
complete two shares held by them on
1st December, 1907.

3.—That the amount due for the new shares
shall be called up on 1st December,
1907.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

8881

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE
HOLDERS in the above Company will be
held at the Company's town office, 2, Lower
Albert Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the
14th October, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose
of presenting the Report of the Directors and
Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 10th September to the
14th October, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1907. [677]

SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE
ASSOCIATION.

THE above DANCES will commence on
November 4th, 1907. All Masons are
invited to Subserve, and all intending
Subscribers should Communicate with the undersigned, as early as possible with reference to
Invitations, &c.

(Signed) J. J. BLAKE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. [678]

Notice of Firm

NOTICE.

HAVING RESIGNED my appointment as
COMPRADEORE of the "SOUTH
CHINA MORNING POST, LTD." of Hong-
kong, my journalistic duties in connection
with that paper have CEASED.

TSE TSAN TAI,
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. [682]

Intimation.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,
6, Queen's Road Central,
WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY-PERKIN'S-STOUT
in pints and Baby bottles.

FRENCH SYRUPS
GRENADINE, GROSSEILLE, &c.

VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE
AND
Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

ALSO
Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS
suitable for Pic-nic.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [683]

SWATOW DRAWN WORK
COMPANY,
38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of
HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE
LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,
all of the best quality;
ALSO
SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE,
CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE
LACES,
all from the best French patterns.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1907. [683]

THE HONGKONG
STUDIO
HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 42, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR-
GING and COPYING, in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS
ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907. [684]

RAUB GOLD MINE.

The General Manager's report for the four
weeks ending 7th September states that the
Mine Measurements, and assay results of pro-
specting work show a total of 440 feet for the
period, (4 weeks) under review, made up of 17 feet
sinking, 17 feet rising, 100 feet driving and
97 feet cross cutting, as against a total of 5.7
feet for the previous four weeks.

Bukit Komas.—The main shaft has been
sunk 17 feet, making a total depth of 300 feet
below the 440 feet level, at 100 feet or 50 feet
below surface. A cross cut has been started to
the east and taken 4 feet. The sinking of the
shaft is being continued to provide space for
ore shoots.

410 ft. Level Drive South. This end has
been driven 15 feet bringing the total to 297
feet. The lode 54 in. wide assays about 24
dwt.

440 ft. Level North Drive South on footwall
position. To this has been added 14 feet
making a total of 55 feet. The lode 52 in.
wide gives a value of 48 dwt.

From the Wins' drive has been taken
from 29 to 43 feet, exposing a lode 47 in. wide
making the total depth 28 feet. The lode 36
in. wide assays 1 dwt.

340 ft. Level North Drive on Hanging Wall
Branch. This has been driven 8 feet, making
a total of 141 feet. The lode 62 in. wide is
worth 5 dwt.

340. Level North Wins on Hanging Wall
Branch. This has been descended 14 feet
making the total depth 28 feet. The lode 36
in. wide assays 1 dwt.

Cross cutting for stop filling, 1.6 feet.

Stopes. The following have been in operation.
Above the 440 feet level: 2 stope.
Lode 87 in. wide worth 14 dwt. Above the
340 feet level: 2 stope. Lode 86 in. wide worth
14 dwt.

Above the 240 feet level, 2 stope. Lode 75
in. wide worth 5 dwt.

STOPPINE.

160 feet Level Drive South. This has been
extended 17 feet making a total of 440 feet.
The lode 50 in. wide is worth 13 dwt. per ton.
165 feet Level Drive South Rise. This has
been taken from 30 feet to 27 feet. The lode
47 in. wide is worth 18 dwt.

160 feet Level Drive North. To this has
been added 23 feet bringing the total distance
to 168 feet. At this point a bunch of quartz
about 8 in. wide has been struck, which in
value is equal to the drive opposite. It is
now hoped that we are on the extension of the
lode north.

No. 3 Wins from surface. This has been
sunk 12 feet making the total depth 160 feet.
It is expected to connect this with the rise
from the 16 feet level early in the coming
month.

Cross cutting for stop filling, 32 feet.

Stopes. Above the 160 feet level: 1 stope, lode
72 in. wide worth 14 dwt. Above the 60 feet
level: 1 stope, lode 47 in. wide worth 13 dwt.

B. MALACCA.

Cross cut for Wins in Malacca Hill. This
has been advanced 45 feet making a total of
55 feet, a bunch of quartz has been passed
through about 48 in. wide, but low grade.

No. 1 Shaft, Wins below No. 1 Level. This
has been continued from the drive in stopes to
the No. 2 level, making a total depth of 45 feet.
The lode exposed is 42 in. wide and worth
10 dwt.

Drive in stope below No. 1 Level. Here 18
feet has been driven making a total of 57 feet.
The lode 38 in. wide is worth 14 dwt.

General.—The earthwork cutting in place of
the tunnel over the flume has been completed.

From the Wilsey Table, 13 tons 74 cwt. of
concentrates have been won worth 2 oz. 7 dwt.
per ton, during the month.

MILL RETURNS.

KOMAN.

Stamp Working 40.

Period of work—28 days; less 16 days for
clean up and repair.

Tons Crushed, Komans 2,234

Stones 97

Tons 3,205

Amalgam Collected 2,619 oz. producing

Retorted Gold 92

Smelted 180.55 oz.

Average yield per ton 5.45 dwt.

Value of tailings 1.33

B. MALACCA.

No. 1 Mill ran 24 days. Crushing 1,009 t.

II " 24 " surface ore and

162 tons mica

ore.

Amalgam collected 465 oz. producing

Retorted Gold 162

Average yield per ton 4.46 dwt.

Total tons crushed 5,370

" Amalgam 3,684 oz.

" Smelted gold 1,048.55

Average Fineness 943.08

Average yield per ton 3.29 dwt.

W. H. MARTIN,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1907. [685]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN

CONVENT CAKE, made most

respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of

Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state

that she will be pleased to receive orders for

all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Chil-

dren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery,

Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will be more than gratified

for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made

into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,

who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1907. [686]

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

FRIDAY OCTOBER 4 1907.

113

Intimation.

SAINT-RAPHAEL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE.
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS;

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

GALDBECK (MAGDEBURG) & CO., Hongkong.

114

EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight" free.

LONDON: CALCUTTA: SHANGHAI:

HONGKONG, 29th November, 1907.

114

SCALLOPED EYE.

RIGHT!

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"POONA,"

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

By APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIAAn Elegant Preparation for the Toilet and
Bath, Refreshing and Invigorating.

LOTION

FOR
PRICKLY HEAT.
An Efficacious Remedy.
GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.PURE CARBOLIC
SOAP.Highly Recommended by the Medical Faculty.
STRONG MEDICALGuaranteed to contain 20 per cent. of
Pure Carbolic Acid.

MEDIUM.

Guaranteed to contain 10 per cent. of
Pure Carbolic Acid.

TOILET SOAP.

Guaranteed to contain 5 per cent. of
Pure Carbolic Acid.FRAGRANT TOOTH
WASH.Antiseptic and Detergent—Whitens the Teeth
and strengthens the Gums.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND
PÉRFUMERS,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1907.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1907.

HONGKONG BUDGET DEBATE.

It was made abundantly manifest at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council that the unofficial members who represent what may fittingly be termed the proletarian of Hongkong had at last taken heed to their ways and given more than a passing glance to the financial prospects of the Colony for the ensuing year. The fact that the two chief speakers enunciated views which may not meet with general acceptance in all cases detracts in no respect from the value of their criticisms, for at least the proof is plain that independent thought and consideration have been given to the plans prepared by the Government. Although the elected members of the Council are carefully selected when seated at the Legislative Council table, each member being sandwiched between a couple of officials who seem to be for ever observing that "Codlin's your friend; not Short," it would appear that they have adopted the wise and commendable policy of assembling together for the purpose of discussing the questions which are to come before the Council, and agreeing upon a common basis of understanding as to the line that should be pursued at the formal meeting. At all events such is the conclusion which any reasonable reader of Mr. Hewett's opening remarks must form when he says: "The unofficial members have since discussed these Estimates, and I have been requested to reply for them, though some of the others will have remarks of their own to make." That clearly implies that the people's representatives have abandoned their attitude of splendid isolation towards each other and have determined to give voice to the opinions expressed by unity of action. They may not succeed in achieving very much, but at any rate they will not be defeating their own objects by unconsciously trumping their partner's tricks as has happened far too frequently in the past. It is not suggested for a moment that the elected members should necessarily be deemed hostile to the proposals which originate departmentally, but they are undoubtedly required to acquire a keener grasp of official methods, especially at this time when the finances of the Colony are in the most parlous and critical state. Mr. Hewett, as spokesman on behalf of the unofficial members, opened the debate with a speech which dealt succinctly with almost every question of public interest that has agitated the Colony since the opening of the present decade. That is not to say, however, that each and

all of his points will secure the approval either of the general community or of his constituents, nor would we pretend to ignore the fact that Mr. Hewett in condemning the acquisition of a fireboat laid himself open to the *riposte* which was so smartly and cleverly taken by the Colonial Secretary. At the outset Mr. Hewett congratulated His Excellency the Governor on the "very satisfactory financial condition of the Colony, though he immediately qualified that by lamenting the precarious nature of the source of our revenue, thus "supplying the sugar coating to the unpalatable pill which must be swallowed." On the question of the military contribution, his observations were entirely in line with the views we have repeatedly expressed, but at this juncture we need not continue the futile operation of biting the air. Coming to the real questions of moment, Mr. Hewett offered a spirited plea for increased activity in connection with the construction of the Kowloon-Canton railway. It cannot be gainsaid that the earlier the British section is completed the earlier shall we be in a position to determine whether Hongkong is likely to benefit from the development of the extensive and fertile territory which at present is largely left to the hazard of nature. In a sarcastic reference, Mr. Hewett plainly showed the attitude of the Government towards a scheme which is calculated to involve an expenditure of between five and six million dollars. Instead of occupying the prominent position warranted by the potential importance it carries, the compilers of the Estimates, no doubt lost in admiration at their genius in readjusting the clerical form of the Budget, had relegated the railway scheme to the list of "non-effective and charitable services" where not one in a thousand might be expected to look for it. Fortunately the immediate result of calling attention to this example of official folly was the statement made by the Governor that in future the affairs of the Kowloon-Canton railway will be set forth in a special section to be provided in the Estimates, so that all who run may read. That promise will not be forgotten by the public, for during the past three or four years the funds of the Colony have been diverted from the Treasury and applied to the railway without a single word of explanation being offered. Indeed, sums amounting to tens of thousands of dollars have been withdrawn by command of the chief authority even before they had been voted by the Legislative Council and when it did ultimately become necessary to secure the vote *pro forma*, the explanation given for the high-handed and autocratic procedure adopted in the first place was so lame and undignified that it amounted to nothing more or less than a slight on the members of the Legislative Council. However, that is past and done with and we are assured of a straighter method of doing business in future, which is something to be thankful for and for which Sir Frederick Lugard deserves all the credit. With regard to the question of the fireboat it is difficult to understand Mr. Hewett's position when he described what is an undoubted necessity for the safety of the shipping in the harbour as a "luxury," particularly when it is borne in mind that Mr. Hewett represents the P. & O. Company in Hongkong. It may be that he was endeavouring to dissociate his private from his official capacity, but even then the wrench was too violent to be convincing. By all means let the land brigade be brought up to date, although one of the standing subjects of mirth in Hongkong would be lost thereby, but the facilities for coping with steamer fires in the harbour of the Colony cannot on any account be neglected or starved, even if the Volunteers have to go without new brass buttons for a twelvemonth. The suggestion that the Colony should float a loan in order to meet its extraordinary liabilities in preference to the imposing of fresh taxation is directly opposed to the views held by the Government as expressed by His Excellency the Governor and also in opposition to the principle enunciated and adopted at recent meetings of the Straits Settlements Legislature. If the Colony were in a position to forecast with any degree of accuracy the probable conditions which will follow the settlement of the opium question, and if it could be shown that the resources of the Colony were likely to expand very materially as the result of trade prosperity, the question as to the advisability of raising a loan to meet present exigencies might be decided forthwith. But the situation at present is full of peril and complications. We are entirely at one with Mr. Hewett in believing that the proposed suppression of the opium trade by China is a delusion and a snare, that the real objects of the Chinese advisers to the Imperial Throne is to advance their own private interests. But Hongkong is bound hand and foot to the will of the British Cabinet, and who is to say that nearly a quarter of our revenue may not be withdrawn from us at any moment? Increased taxation is a burden that the people of Hongkong can ill afford to meet, but it seems to be the only course advisable in the absence of any clear indication of what the future holds in store for us. Mr. Hewett dragged forth the bleached skeleton of subsidiary colonies and

put the whole thing in a nutshell when he said: "We cannot possibly dissociate our colony from that of the enormous Empire to which we are in close proximity." Exactly; if only a few of our rabid friends would only see it in that light. The Public Works Department naturally will be the scope for criticism, and Mr. Hewett took full advantage of the opportunity to discuss the principles pursued in the erection of public buildings and the provision of works which are necessary for the well-being of the Colony and essential to its prosperity. He animadverted on the length of time required for the building of the Law Courts and the Post Office and while we might be inclined to agree with him on that point, it is difficult to follow his argument that these buildings constitute "an absolutely unnecessary waste of public funds." The question is whether it is better to devote an annual proportionate sum towards these new buildings or to vote the whole amount at once so that the buildings may be completed in a couple of years? And on the answer to that probably no two persons will agree. It was distinctly novel to have a Biblical quotation cited as an authority on the subject of dressing masonry, but we rather fancy that if Mr. Hewett gives another thought to the citation he will find that the circumstances under which the noise and clamour of hammers and axes were excluded from the precincts of "the house" do not apply in any respect to the erection of a Post Office or even the Law Courts, where profane law is supreme. We all regret, with Mr. Hewett, the postponement of the second section of the Tyam waterworks scheme, and his views on the question of the necessity for a typhoon shelter will meet with general acceptance. Regarding the Observatory, it is evident that whatever views Mr. Hewett and his colleagues held as to the system of warnings, they are by no means bigoted, and they were well advised when they decided to abandon the project to institute further inquiries into the affairs of the Observatory. Would they have had the heart, even if they had the evidence, to sacrifice the work of a scientist who is compelled to live on a pittance which a ritualistic person would regard with aristocratic scorn? There were several other points of interest in the long and important speech addressed by Mr. Hewett to the Council, but they can be dealt with on a future occasion. The only remark we would seek to offer is that with one or two exceptions Mr. Hewett, in dealing with the reforms contemplated, advanced reasons and arguments which we have time and again sought to inculcate, and on most of the questions brought forward submitted views which have been advocated in these columns. Mr. Osborne, who also spoke on the unofficial side, seemed to be obsessed by one idea—the construction of a typhoon shelter. Granted that such a work is of the utmost importance, it is nevertheless impossible to take the breeks off a Highlandman. The suggestion that the money which should be spent on a shelter was being frittered away in architectural luxury will not hold water. He referred to "structures like the Central and Western Markets" too costly for our purse, unnecessarily good for their purpose. Is Mr. Osborne aware that the Central Market is one of the most remunerative institutions existing in Hongkong, that it has paid for itself twice over, and that every year sees the revenue derived from it enhanced? The Central Market unnecessarily good for its purpose? By all accounts it is not good enough. And if we are not mistaken Mr. Osborne was one of those on the Sanitary Board who showed sound reason for the extension of the poultry-cleansing section in order that the sanitary conditions might be improved. As a matter of fact, the Central Market is not sufficiently large for all the purposes for which it is required. Then, he would provide the growing district of Kowloon with a \$1,000 market, which would meet the needs of less than a tenth part of the inhabitants. Surely, this is a penny wise, pound foolish policy; for Kowloon is extending every day, and when the railway is in working order it will be the most populous district in the Colony. Neither can we agree with Mr. Osborne that the Chinese should be stinted in their water supply for the benefit of the typhoon shelter, of course, if it is deemed desirable to encourage plague epidemics and foster infectious diseases generally, by all means reduce the water supply to a minimum, but that policy is scarcely likely to have the support of the thoughtful. On the subject of roads in Kowloon either Mr. Osborne was misinformed or the Director of Public Works was in the dark as to what was being done on the peninsula. We rejoice, however, to find that Mr. Osborne was in favour of fresh taxation if that were the only alternative to the raising of a loan, but his idea that a special tax should, if necessary, be imposed to provide for his *projet* was not quite so obvious. On the whole, the elected members of the Legislative Council made it clear that whatever their opinions, right or wrong, they had the will and the power to give them vivid expression, and after the dull scenes of sleep-like acquiescence to which we have been accustomed that is a feature which is not without its significance.

GYUKHANA NOTES.

THE TRIP.

The sailing day of to-morrow will tell the truth as far as this season's gymkhana are concerned. An it will be to the regret of many that the meeting could not be prolonged especially considering that the sub-gymnas are not likely to put in an appearance until quite late in the year. Looking back over the meetings that have been held during the last season it is hard to find some really excellent racing.

It was very sporting of the owner to bring down Coxcomb so late in the season, and as things have turned out he has a very good chance to win the Cup outright. A word of thanks would be amiss here; the handicapper, who, it is admitted on all sides, has performed his thankless task to a very creditable and efficient manner. I am sure the finish of the last mile and a quarter handicap was exciting enough for anyone, heads dividing the first three poster.

A few times have been taken during the past ten days may prove useful to readers who intend visiting the meeting and having a flutter.

Coxcomb, one-mile canter, 18, last quarter 31.

Coxcomb, three-quarters of a mile, 1-38, last half-mile in the splendid time of 1-1, last quarter 30. This gallop makes Coxcomb's chance appear particularly rosy. In the Challenge Cup, and his style is incomparable, his run up the last quarter being very fine.

B'ne Nile has been galloping even better than ever and is looking in first rate order, his last half mile yesterday being cut in 1-1 and his last quarter 30.

My tip for the Challenge Cup will unquestionably be Coxcomb.

For the once round, Nigel at 10-3, looks distinctly "hot stuff." Old Zepter has been resurrected from somewhere, probably the dust heap, and is still plodding along as lazy as ever.

Rust must win the five-furlong event. In fact there is only one pony in the race; the distance suits him to a nicety; the weight will suit him, and I take it Dupree will be the selected jockey. Anyhow this is a strong tip.

The only other racing event, the mile and a quarter handicap, may see an upset. It is about time that our sporting owner who lives half way up the Peak had an insight, and Sepima at the weights may "upset the pot." He is a noted long distance pony and is very game. I fancy, however, he should be ridden right up with his tail and not allowed to fag behind.

G.V.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The British Consul-General at Chefoo, wires that all quarantine restrictions against Hongkong have been withdrawn.

The British Consul-General at Batavia advises the Colonial Secretary, by telegram, that quarantine against Hongkong has been removed.

The New York Census Bureau reports that during the year 1906-7 all the American manufacturers took \$1,067,783 running bales of cotton compared with \$1,820,990 in the year 1905-6. The stock held by manufacturers on Aug 31st was 956,229 bales compared with 688,312 on Aug 31st, 1905. The active cotton spinndles were 26,724,407.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the "Third Batt., The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 5th inst.—

March..... "To the Front".....I. Hume
..... "Tresor d'Amour".....Waldegrave
Selection..... "Nelly Neil".....Carry
Song..... "The Everlasting Day".....Revan
Overture..... "Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicol
Yale (Lente)..... "Monte Carlo".....Keilar
Selection..... "Hadoop Hall".....Sullivan
Dishy Chorus in the Soudan..... "St. John's".....Stark
Regimental Marches..... God Bless the Prince of Wales.
God Save the King.

Detective sergeant Wilden, of the Water Police Station, made a haul of six Winchester rifles and 263 rounds of ammunition last night, and arrested two men—Ng Tai, a fireman on board the steamer *Haitai*, and Chau Sai To, the master of cargo-boat 1950. This morning, the two men were charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, with being in unlawful possession of the arms and ammunition without police permission. This junk, it was alleged, had been suspected by the police for some time. Last evening, a raid was engineered with the results already known. Accused admitted possession, and were mulcted in the sum of \$100 each.

As will be seen from our advertisement on the Evening Continuation Classes, which we are informed, is now a Sub-Department of the Education Department, are about to start shortly under the name Hongkong Technical College. The classes to be held are as follows:—(A) Engineering Section: Building Construction; Architectural Drawing; * Steam; * Electricity and Magnetism; Applied Mechanics; Practical Mathematics; * Field Survey; (B) Commerce Section: English; French; German; Shorthand (including short course of typewriting); Bookkeeping (Elementary); (C) Science Section: Chemistry; Physics. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are new.

CHENG FU YAU, a fisherman, of fishing junk No. 1807, it, pleaded guilty at the Police Court, this morning, to bring in possession of forty sticks of dynamite and 235 detonators and fuses without a permit from the police. The explosives were found by Policeman Dennis in a trunk which was hidden away in the hold of accused's junk, which was at the point of leaving Tai O Bay last night. Mr. Hazelwood, after looking up the Ordinance, said that accused was charged under Section 7 and that that Section gave him no power to forfeit the explosives. He remanded the case until tomorrow to go further into the matter. Accused was allowed bail in the sum of \$100.

THE report of the Industrial Bank of Japan for the 11-year ended June 30, states that the net profit, including 56,372 yen brought forward, after making necessary payments and deductions, amounts to 747,047 yen. Out of the net profit 90.40 yen was transferred to the reserve against losses, and 20,000 yen to the dividend equalisation reserve. After making these transfers the director recommend the payment of 370,200 yen as a first dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The amount now available is 466,447 yen, out of which 20,000 yen will be appropriated for remuneration of the officers, and a sum of 187,500 yen will be paid as a second dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. The balance, 61,349 yen, is to be carried forward. A branch office was established in Seoul, Korea, in March.

MAILED DUE.

German (Room), 6th inst.
Indian (Kookong), 11th inst.
Indian (Kumang), 16th inst.

The Mogul Line s.s. *Sikh* sailed from Keelung on 3rd inst., and is due here on 5th inst. at daylight.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Perse* sailed fromanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on 11th inst., at 9 a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kaga Maru*, American Line, left Shanghai for this port on 3rd inst., and is expected here on 6th inst., a.m.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Kumang*, left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about 11th inst.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

THE TRIAL CONTINUED.

The preliminary examination of witnesses in the trial of William Ball Adesel for the murder of Gertrude Dayton in August last, was resumed at the Magistracy, this afternoon, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne presiding.

Mr. G. E. Morell, Crown Solicitor of Messrs. Dennis and Bowley, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Reginald Harding represented the accused.

The most important part of the evidence having already been heard and the curiosity of the sensation-hunters having been satisfied to their heart's desire, the crowd that watched the hearing this afternoon was small in comparison with that of a day or two ago, there being some vacant seats at the back of the Court.

Lai Shing, a baggage clerk, employed by the H. kong Hotel, was the first witness called. He said that on the morning of the 3rd ult. he sent some coolies to Bla Pier to receive some luggage which had arrived by the steamer *Eastern*. When the luggage arrived at the hotel it was placed in a hall.

Mr. Morell—How long did the luggage stay in the hall?

W. tues.—About half an hour.

What happened then?—At about twelve o'clock a European called at the office and the counter clerk later gave orders to show the European to room 184.

What happened next?—The European asked for his luggage.

Did you tell him—I took him to where the luggage was kept and he pointed out a large trunk (the Saratoga), a small box, and a suit case.

During this part of the evidence Adesel, who had had a hair cut and a shave, and still looking worn-out, was leaning over the dock, his leg resting on a chair, provided him, listening very carefully to the evidence. When the witness referred to the Saratoga trunk which was brought into Court for identification purposes, he sank into his chair and scribbled something on a piece of paper which he handed to his solicitor. Throughout the rest of the afternoon he remained seated, propping up his chin, and peering through the bars of the dock.

Did you remove the luggage to room 184?—Yes.

Here the luggage, which consisted of two handbags, a large trunk and a smaller one, was brought into Court. The witness was then asked if he could identify the Saratoga trunk.

"It looks a bit old now," he said, "but it resembles the one I saw."

Mr. Morell—No doubt. The trunk has since been fumigated and washed.

Can you identify the European who occupied room 184?—No. I only saw him once.

By Mr. Harding—He did not remember the names of the other passengers by the *Eastern*. He could remember each passenger's luggage as an entry was made in his book. He could not tell if the man who occupied room 184 was accompanied by a woman.

The next witness called to the stand was Chan Leung, a coolie employed on the fish floor of the Hongkong

HONGKONG'S BUDGET.

FULL DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

UNOFFICIAL CRITICISMS.

MESSRS. HEWETT AND OSHORNE ON THE

WAR-PATH.

CHINESE MEMBERS MUTE.

As briefly reported in last evening's issue the Colonial Secretary moved, at the meeting of the Legislative Council, the second reading of the Bill entitled 'An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000 to the public service for the year 1908.'

The Attorney-General seconded.

Of the unofficial members only the representative for the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. E. A. Hewett) and Mr. E. Oshorne (Government nominee) addressed the Council on the Estimates for 1908. Their remarks are appended.

MR. HEWETT'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett—Your Excellency, the Estimates have now been before the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and having had the advantage of hearing the remarks that Your Excellency made a fortnight ago, the unofficial members have since discussed these estimates, and I have been requested to reply for them, though some of the others will have remarks of their own to make. In the first place I think we may sincerely congratulate Your Excellency on the very satisfactory financial condition of the Colony, as set forth in the Estimates now before us. Of course, as we are aware, it is Your Excellency has pointed out, a very considerable proportion of our revenue is of a precarious nature, more particularly that portion derived from land sales and from the opium monopoly. At the present moment it is unquestionable that trade and business in general are very much depressed. If we required any proof of that statement it is found in the fact that a first class stocks are much depressed and the assessment of property in the city of Victoria is some four per cent. below what it was last year. It is very evident that that increasing expenditure and still further reductions in the revenue to which Your Excellency has referred this year and to which your predecessor referred last year may continue and that the whole of the finances of the Colony will have to be reconsidered. There is therefore one point to which I particularly wish to direct attention. I refer to the question of the military contribution. This was a very old and burning question, as long ago as the sixties, when one of my predecessors in this Colony first resisted the imposition of the military contribution by the Home Government upon this Colony, and later the same gentleman has spoken against it in the House of Commons. Since then it has been repeatedly discussed and unofficial members have repeatedly complained of the excessive amount which we are called upon to pay by means of this military contribution. We are aware that the presence of a garrison adds to our prosperity, but the garrison is not maintained for our purposes but for Imperial needs and not entirely for the benefit of the Colony. We do not consider that because we happen to be a Crown colony we should be called upon to contribute 'one-fifth' of our total revenue for military contribution, especially when we see self-governing colonies infinitely wealthier than ourselves only paying a very trifling amount or nothing at all towards a military charge. With all due respect to the power who has levied this exaction upon the Colony I cannot but compare it to the nature of the stand-and-deliver demand from the highwayman who suddenly appears before us, puts a pistol at our heads and says "pay twenty cents in the dollar" while we have to see what consolation we may find in the thought that we have still 80 cents left for our own needs. The question of the military contribution is one which deserves consideration at an early date. I for one think and have always maintained that it is correct that the Colony should contribute something towards the Imperial troops, but for a small colony the sum of \$1,000,000, as is the amount of our contribution this year, is excessive. There is one charge which falls under the head of military contribution, with which I am entirely in accord. That is the vote of \$6,000 towards the Volunteers. I will not repeat what I have already said on this subject. It is very pleasing to learn that recruiting is going on satisfactorily, but it is disconcerting to find that when the Government proposes to found an infantry company so few of the younger members of the community come forward. I feel very strongly on the subject of the Volunteers from my past experience. I can only trust that the younger members of the Colony will come forward, knowing that the Government is straining every nerve to improve the status of Volunteers, and enlist as they should do. With regard to the Kowloon Railway, to which there has been very considerable reference, we are all agreed that it is sound business policy to press forward the construction of the railway as promptly as possible and if Your Excellency, during the following year should find it necessary to call for an extra vote to meet the needs of the railway I am quite sure the unofficial members will be only too glad to give it their support. It was hoped that when the railway was commenced that the work would be completed within three years, but at the present rate of progress I do not see how it would be completed before five years. I understand that it is not a want of funds which is responsible for the delay but the want of trained foremen to supervise the detailed work. I understand that Your Excellency, since the last meeting has visited the whole route of the railway and as it is a matter very near to your heart we feel confident that every effort will be made to press on with the work under your guidance. As we are aware it is of vital importance that the railway should be constructed and opened at the earliest possible date. It is estimated that within three years the traffic from our frontier to Canton

will be completed and it is imperative that our port should be ready at the same time. Those of us who have had experience in North China, Japan, and Indo-China are aware of the great development which follows the opening of railways and the enormous advantages to trade which accrues from any system of railways in the Far East. We are confident that the early opening of this railway must benefit not only the Colony, but the Hinterland as well. With regard to the floating fire engine, the vote for which appeared in the Estimates last year, and has been re-introduced this year, I pointed out last year that, in my opinion, a floating fire engine was a luxury. It would be a good thing, as a second fire engine is required so rarely, that the money should be expended in other directions. It has been suggested that further improvements are required in the fire department—that more powerful engines are required. I do not know whether it is the case or not, but I believe that Your Excellency has given this matter your personal attention. It is imperative that more land engines be provided, and that they should be purchased. If not I would suggest that the money can be better spent in other directions than in building land engines. With regard to what Your Excellency stated with regard to loans and taxation generally the unofficial members are entirely of one mind that it is inadvisable to pay for public works out of lucre unless absolutely necessary. That necessity has not arisen at the moment. We also agreed that it is most inopportune to increase taxation. If it be necessary to raise fresh funds during the course of the next year the unofficial members are unanimously agreed that it would be advisable to do so by means of a small loan instead of by increased taxation. With regard to the question of revenue, as Your Excellency showed in your speech of a fortnight ago, our sources are very precarious, and we have reason to believe they will be still more precarious in the immediate future. I think it would be opportune, representing the interests I do in this Chamber, to remind Your Excellency of the views of the Chamber of Commerce. A letter was addressed to the Government quite recently concerning the state of the opium trade. The attempt made by the Chinese Government to put down the cultivation and consumption of opium in their own country would, I feel sure, be warmly supported by the Treaty Powers of China—certainly, by the British Government—if the movement were a genuine one, but we must not allow the Chinese Imperial Government to take advantage of this movement which has arisen partly in China and partly at home to benefit their own trade at the expense of foreign trade. We know that the trade for many years has been very important not only for this Colony but for the great empire of India, and we also know that the Chinese provincial officials have done everything in their power for many years past to discourage the foreign opium trade, not because they were opposed to opium but because they saw in the foreign opium trade a very active agent working against their own personal interests. It is to the interest of the Chinese opium cultivator that the foreign opium should not compete against them. Foreign opium is carried throughout the whole empire free of toll and other duties on the passes issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs. That represents so much loss to the provincial officials and they do not like it. We know that many of them are taking advantage of what ought to be an honest attempt, to benefit their own interests. We have reason to believe that many are not sincere in their wish to put down production and consumption of opium but are working for their own pockets. With regard to sub-ordinary coinage we hope that the experiment made by the Government in spending \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year in purchasing Hongkong's subsidiary coinage will have the desired effect of rehabilitating our coinage at an early date. We are not yet in a position to say whether it will be a success or not. If it fails the Government will have to reconsider the question. In the meantime we are anxiously awaiting the report of the committee appointed by Your Excellency to consider this most important matter. The Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government last May on the subject. We pointed out that whatever steps may be taken by the Hongkong Government can only be of a local and temporary nature. We cannot possibly dissociate our coinage from that of the enormous empire to which we are in close proximity. The only real cure is to insist upon carrying out the provisions of the Mackay Treaty so that all mint shall be placed under imperial control and that there shall be a universal coinage for China. Coming to the very important question of public works, on which a large proportion of our revenue is spent, I regret to say that after careful and deliberate consideration, I cannot consider that the present state of affairs is at all satisfactory. Year by year we see important works appear in the estimates and then withdrawn; nothing done, or very little done, and the estimate carried on till next year—and so it goes on. I think myself, and after all due deliberation, that a great part of this delay might easily be avoided. There is unquestionably delay in the construction of Government works, notably the Law Courts and the Post Office. They are very prominent works at the present moment. Apart from the necessity of preparing plans, sending them home for approval and receiving them again, there has been unnecessary delay. I find that the estimates for the Law Courts appeared in 1906 and we were told by Your Excellency that two years longer would be required to complete the Law Courts. At the present time, supposing the estimate is not exceeded, the Law Courts cost seven lakhs. Including \$100,000 put down for next year, the sum of \$55,000 will have been spent. There still remains \$300,000 to complete the building. I think it is quite reasonable to suppose that the Law Courts will take at least another two or three years before they are completed, and the same with the Post Office. It first appears in the estimates in 1903. Here again we have \$500,000 included in the estimate for next year, that is to say that in 1908 hardly more than half the appropriation for the Post

Office shall have been expended. We are asked to believe that it will be completed in two years, but it is more likely to be three or four years before it is inhabited. I submit that it is an absolutely unnecessary waste of public funds, that such large sums have been put into public buildings from which we get no return. We understand that these sums have to be spent and these buildings should be occupied as quickly as possible. Thus the Law Courts will have taken nine or ten years to complete and the Post Office, seven or eight perhaps more, and in the meantime the Government are paying rent for the large building where part of the Government offices are located. A large profit has been lost to the Government during all these years through delay of the sale or rental of the land, at present occupied by the Law Court and Post Office. This is very bad financing. There is another point that adds very much to the delay, the fact that the works are each in the hands of one contractor, and that contractor is allowed practically unlimited time in which to carry out the work. In addition to the time spent in laying the foundations, and preparing the plans, etc.—presumably the foundations are laid after the plans have been completed—there is a good deal of delay in the preparation of the building material. The delay which is caused by bringing rough stone from the quarry and putting it in the narrow open spaces in front of the buildings to be dressed before being placed in position is incredible. My office is near the Post Office and I can see that the work does not progress as it should, while the cutting of the stone is a serious nuisance to anybody living in the neighbourhood and affects a large section of the business community at the present time. I have always marvelled ever since I came to Hongkong—many years ago—why Government buildings should be erected on this happy-go-lucky principle. One would have thought that they would have drawn upon the wisdom of the ancients and would have learned possibly to prepare building material in advance so as to get on rapidly with the work as did the ancient builders of whom we read: "The stone was made ready before it was brought so that there was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building." That seems to be the practical way to deal with the situation. It is incredible that after two to three thousand years our Public Works Department should not have learned the lesson. I can only say that no business firm would undertake to build a new office for itself and wait eight or ten years for the completion of the building. It would be most unbusiness-like. They could not afford to build on these lines. It is with very great regret that I learn that the second section of the Tyam scheme has been delayed. It is quite true we have to cut our coat according to our cloth. It is true that at the moment we have plenty of water. The last two seasons we have had late rains which have filled the reservoirs at the beginning of the dry season. In the past we have had a succession of 'dry seasons' and if we are to have another 'dry spell' it does not follow that we shall not have another severe water famine. It seems most desirable that the scheme should be completed as quickly as possible. The same applies to the reclamation of insanitary areas, which is stopped for want of funds for another year. Another small but most important point is in connection with the raising of mullets, for which there is an allowance of \$1,000. I trust that everything possible will be done to proceed with this work as soon as possible. With regard to the typhoon shelter, it is most disappointing that Your Excellency in the first place informed us that the present estimate for the work is nearly double what we were led to believe it would be. It was still disappointing to be told that during the next eighteen months it was not expected to spend more than the small sum of \$15,000 when the typhoon shelter is urgently required. We trust that the work will be proceeded with as promptly and rapidly as possible. The Legislative Council is entirely in the dark as to how the sum of \$1,000,000 has been arrived at, when a previous estimate of \$80,000 was put before us. We do not want anything elaborate. We want an efficient breakwater sufficiently high to give protection to all the boats in the harbour and to look ahead for the next 50 years. In the meantime, whether the scheme is completed or not, it is still desirable that a small breakwater on this side of the harbour should be maintained, and that being a causeway should be dredged. At the present moment it is so shallow that about one-third is lost and a large number of boats are compelled to lie outside. On nine out of ten occasions the protection afforded is insufficient, but leaving out of the question the disastrous typhoon of last year I remember a number of typhoons which have blown heavily from the west and boats which took refuge outside would have been inevitably wrecked by such storms. We consider the dredging of Causeway Bay is a matter of urgency. With regard to the condition of streets, I spoke on that subject last year and I am glad to find that certain suggestions which I made have been acted upon. These, however, are only details, the question of the general condition of the streets remains the same. I maintain we should no longer have macadamised roads in the colony. It cannot be contended that the question of wood paving is still in the experimental stage in view of the fact that different sections have been laid down in Hongkong for a considerable time. In the cities where similar climatic conditions prevail wood paving has proved absolutely satisfactory. Wood paving would be particularly useful on many roads in Hongkong and it might be laid along the tramway track. At present the condition of this track is most unsatisfactory and will remain so under existing conditions. As a case in point I might refer to the section in Ice House Lane from Queen's Road to Des Voeux Road, which is subject to very heavy traffic and is continually undergoing repair. It would be interesting to know what has been incurred in repairing that section during the past twelve months. I think it probably would have gone a long way to

To-day's
Advertisements.

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— MENU —

SATURDAY, October 5th, 1907.

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HORS D'OEUVRES.

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SOUP.

Asparagus.

FISH.

Boiled Fish and Egg Sauce.

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Lamb Cutlets and Green Peas.

Stewed Steak (English Style).

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Roast Sirloin of Beef and Baked Potatoes.

Roast Capon and Bread Sauce.

Boiled Australian Bacon and Spinach.

Cold German Sausage (Fresh) and Mixed Salad.

SWEETS.

Toasted Pudding.

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Plum Pudding and Brandy Sauce.

Cheese Straws.

DESSERT.

Coffee. Fruits.

[895]

E. R.

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Copies of the Prospectus, and Entry Forms for intending Students, may be obtained on application to the undersigned at Queen's College.

E. RALPHS, Director.

Queen's College, Hongkong, 4th October, 1907.

[896]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

J. RDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.

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Hongkong, 4th October, 1907.

[897]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Official Administrator, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

For account of the Estate of the late

Captain Grainger,

T. M. R. O. R. W.

(SATURDAY, the 5th October, 1907, at

Noon, at their Sale Rooms, No. 8,

Des Voeux Road, corner of

Ice House Street,

THE GOODS AND CHATTELS

of the above-named deceased,

Comprising—

CLOTHING, TRUNKS, &c., &c.

ALSO

One BANJO, One GUITAR and One

GRAMOPHONE with 59 RECORDS.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, 4th October, 1907.

[898]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

T HE Steamship

"GREGORY ARCA,"

Captain S. H. Belsen, will be despatched

for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 8th

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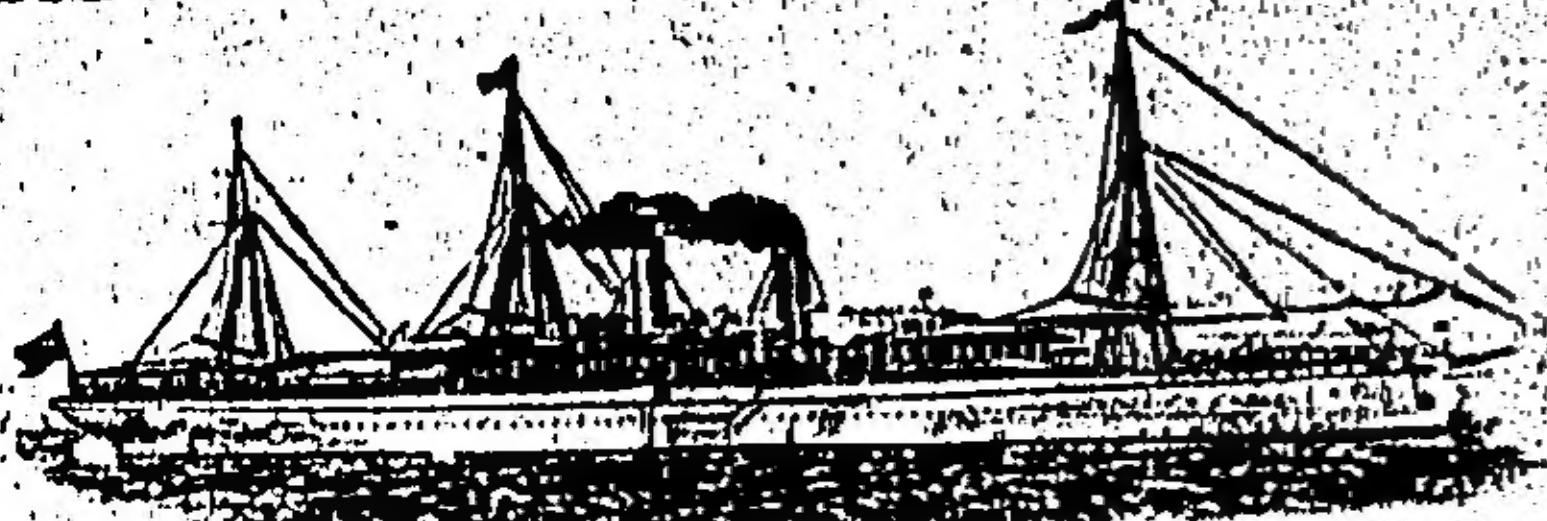
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4,000 Tons.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER	Nov. 11th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	THURSDAY, Oct. 24th		
"MONTRAGLE"	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th		Nov. 30th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	THURSDAY, Nov. 21st		Dec. 9th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	THURSDAY, Dec. 10th		Jan. 6th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	THURSDAY, Jan. 16th		Feb. 3rd

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THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,000 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 20 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York \$71.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on

Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York \$42. First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

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Hongkong, 26th September, 1907. Corner, Pedder Street and Praha.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamship	On	CHUNSHANG	SATURDAY, 5th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW		KWONGSANG	MONDAY, 7th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO		YIKSANG	TUESDAY, 8th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI		LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 11th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA		CHEONGSHING	SATURDAY, 12th Oct., Noon.
TIENTSIN		FOOKSANG	TUESDAY, 15th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI		YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 18th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA		YUENSANG	SATURDAY, 19th Oct., Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA		KUITSANG	SATURDAY, 19th Oct., Noon.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	Single.	Return.
Penang	5.05	5.00
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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR

STEAMERS TO SAIL

ILOILO	"HUMAN"	7th Oct., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"HUPED"	8th " daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	8th " 4 P.M.
NINGPO, SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"PAOTING"	8th " "
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKANG"	10th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"CHANGSHA"	10th " "
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"CHINGTU"	10th " "
SWALOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	10th " "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YOOH W"	16th " "
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Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	1,540	Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 5th Oct., 1907.
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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

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Hongkong, 26th September, 1907.

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HOHENSTAUFEN...30th Oct.

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Oct. 10, Noon

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Captain Helms, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at Noon.

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The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

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STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION IS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE	LAST WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BENEFIT OF LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Do. (new)	50,000 40,000	\$125 \$125	\$125	(\$1,000,000) \$11,750,000 \$20,000	11,07,67	£1.15 for 1 year and 10/- for 1906 @ ex 2/3/6 £10.04	5 2	\$1.15 ex new is. \$140 new issue London £77 15/- ex new issue
National Bank of China, Limited	9,925	7	6	(\$12,731) \$30,000	571.2 3	5/- London 30/- for 1901	..	\$51
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	750	150	(\$1,7100) \$2,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	231.638	120/- for 1905	7 1	\$270
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	615	15	(\$1,000,000) \$10,000 \$10,000	11. 18,539	Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex 3/10 18 16 per taal	6 2	75 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	350	100	(\$1,000,000) \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	140.4 0	Final of \$12 making \$12 for 1905 and Interim of 13/- 10/- 1906	5 3	\$76
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	100	50	(\$1,000,000) \$10,000 \$10,000	461.467	1/- for year ending 31.12. 5	7 2	170 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	100	50	(\$1,000,000) \$10,000 \$10,000	135.231	\$1 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 2	\$80 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	250	50	(\$1,000,000) \$10,000 \$10,000	365	\$40 for 1905 V.N.	13 2	3rd buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	525	525	(\$1,000,000) \$10,000 \$10,000	Nil	1/- or 9.6	6 2	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	50	50	(\$1,000,000) \$10,000 \$10,000	127.101	4/- for year ending 10.1.1907	10 2	321 ex div.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	50,000	115	115	(\$1,000,000) \$10,000 \$10,000	11 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 2	128	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	6,000 6,000	15	15	(\$6,000) \$70,000	13.694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2/- \$7.14 per share	31 2	\$41 \$39
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	15.50	15.50	(\$14,372) \$40,000	11. 13.317	Interim of 11.14 for account 1907	11 2	13.47 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	(\$1,871) \$6,000 \$12,957	173.370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907)	10 2	14.48 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	10	5	(\$1,000,000) \$10,000	1137	(\$1.00) for year ending 30.4.1907 (\$0.50)	5 2	20 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	15.50	10	(\$1,000,000) \$10,000	18.730	Final of 11.14 making 11.16 for 1906	12 2	11.48 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	100	(\$450,000) \$100,000	19.218	8/- for year ending 31.12.06	8 2	98
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	100	100	(\$100,000) \$100,000	11. 8.935	1/- for 1907	5 2	521
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	15.50	10	(\$100,000) \$100,000	11. 8.935	11.8 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06	4 2	871 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	(\$11,000) \$20,000	11. 12.546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 2	11.15 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	15,000 50,000	£1 £1	£1 £1	(\$14,873)	11. 13.58	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	18 2	18.15 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	225	125	(\$4,124)	110.335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 2	117
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	550	50	(\$10,000) \$23,152	13.047	Interim of 1/2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 2	671
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	150	50	(\$10,000) \$50,000	491.580	1/- for 1st half-year end ng June 30th, 1907	8 2	1100 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	15.100	10.100	(\$1,000,000) \$1.487,210	16. 10.459	11. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	4 2	11.77 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	15.100	15.100	(\$10,000) \$10,100 \$10,75,000	11. 23.117	Interim of 11.18 for account 1907	8 2	11.217 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	(\$10,000) \$10,000 \$10,000	11. 2.388	Tls. 6 for 141 months ending 28.2.07	6 2	Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	5,000	525	525	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 10.908	12/- for year ending 30.6.07	9 2	12.11 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	525	525	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 21.710	12/- for 1906	13 2	\$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	550	550	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 2.025	1/- for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10 2	1100
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	100	100	(\$10,000) \$125,000	150.218	Interim of 1/3 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 2	560 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	50	50	(\$10,000) \$100,000	81.567	80 cents for 1906	7 2	510
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	550	50	(\$10,000) \$100,000	51.069	5/- for 1906	7 2	536
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 50	(\$10,000) \$10,000 \$10,000	11. 61.978	Interim of 11.13 for account 1907	7 1	11.101 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	550	550	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 51.919	Interim of 11.12 for half year ending June 30th	8 2	11.748
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	(\$10,000) \$10,000 \$10,000	11. 64.986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	15 2	11.62 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	17,500	\$10	\$10	(\$10,000) \$10,000 \$10,000	11. 51.119	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	4 2	\$101
Intercotton Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 35.311	11. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8%)	11 2	Tls. 53
Laonkung-nan Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 31.469	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 2	11.90 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 59.663	Tls. 50 for 1906	17 2	11.287 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	(\$1,299)	11. 6.688	1/3 per share for 1906	9 2	111
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	510	510	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 5.653	5/- for 1905	..	220 sellers
China-Boymco Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 5.889	5/- for 1904	..	220 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 12.550	Final of 11.15 making 11.16 for 1905	..	11.55 sellers
Do. Do. special share	50,000	£1	£1	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 12.555	60 cents for 1st half year ended 18.2.05	..	6 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	£10	£10	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 18.555	80 cents for 1906	9 2	118
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	2/6	2/6	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 12.555	11. 30 for year ending 31.7.06	7 2	110 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 10.804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 2	111 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	2/6	2/6	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 15.001	11. 3 for year ending 28.6.07	11 2	110 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	2/6	2/6	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 2.953	11. 3 for year ending 28.6.07	11 2	114 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	125	125	(\$10,000) \$10,000	11. 4.561	11. 3 for year ending June 30th '07	9 2	114 buyers
Hongkong Ropeway Manufacturing Company, Ltd								